THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
containing
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,091 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky," "Nectar," "Napier Johnstone," "Glentromie," "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" — Rs. 16 Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork label, and capsule of all Bottlers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ORIENTAL."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, 12th April.
Heavy baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th April
R.I. PERIM	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th ,,
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
R.I. CORMANDEL	4300	500	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weigheli	30th ,,
R.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
R.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	27th ,,

The steamers marked H L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marsellies, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr. 1890.
PENINSULAR	5600	1000	W. J. Webber	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511 700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525 700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069 Brown	14th April.
L ARABIA	3344 J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3511 J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted on with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY, FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April 1890.

NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travelers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

A GOANESE CONFECTIONER, Salary Rs. 30. Also a BAKER, on Rs. 12 per month, or, to a really good man who would be willing to look after both works, Rs. 40 a month with Native Assistants, Free Quarters, and Railway fare
Apply to MANAGER,
N. W. P. Club, Allahabad.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned
G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps; (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard,
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
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CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
ANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

(BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.)

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TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
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Commander-in-Chief in India.
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&c. &c. &c.
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"Entire Mammals, Birds, Fishes and Reptiles set up"!
Heads of Animals, &c., set up and mounted!!
Skins cured and tanned!!!
Skins mounted on cloth or made into rugs!!!!
Skins and Furs and trophies supplied at reasonable rates.
FLIES, Beetles, &c., in cases.
Live Stock of every description supplied at shortest notice.
Agents to William Cross, Esq., Zoological Merchant &c., Liverpool, England, and others.
For Price Lists, &c., apply
SYDNEY CARLETON & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Head Office and Showrooms, 4, Madows Street, Fort
Workshops and Offices, 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla
Godowns, &c., Gilder Street, Grant Road.
Agencies at Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Umballa, Pondicherry, Dresden (Germany), Liverpool and London, (England.)

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.
This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.
It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CASCARA LOZENGES.

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
'CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.
Per Phial, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNES.
SPECIAL CUVEE,
EXTRA DRY—GRAN VIN,
SELECTED AT EPERNAY,
of very moderate Price.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 48.
FIRST QUALITY CHAMPAGNE, DRY,
SELECTED AT EPERNAY,
of very moderate Price.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 40.
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort and By-culla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Bhoodwar Peth.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1889, of 12 annas per share, will be distributed at the Offices of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 14th April 1890 to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 31st March 1890.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st March to SATURDAY, the 12th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.
MARCKS AND Co., Ld
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.
And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.
For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.
HAIDOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.
It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form, those natural saline elememts which are of Vital Importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.
For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.
In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.
Price Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years standing.
This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
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KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

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Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.
Per Dozen, Rs. 27.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,,	550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves ... ... ,,	00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported ... ... ,,	725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,,	600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,,	700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,,	875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.	
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,,	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades. ... ... ,,	550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back ... ... ,,	700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case ... ... ,,	1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencie sby the use of
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO. &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

A., L. & W.'S FASHIONABLE COLLARS:

PURE IRISH LINEN THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.
THE WIMBLEDON.
"THE SHAKESPEARE." | "THE ALDERSHOT."
"THE GUARDS." | "THE PALL MALL."
"THE PYRMONT." | "THE NEW DUX."
"THE WEST END," &c., &c., &c.
Rs. 7-8 per dozen.
"The Wimbledon" Collar is the very latest shape now worn at Home, and is made to our special Order for Eastern wear.
Our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS.
BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1870. ESTD. 1870.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

HIS DREADED EPIDEMIC HAS ALREADY BEEN OBSERVED IN BOMBAY, AND IN VIEW OF ITS SPREADING THROUGH INDIA IT IS WELL TO NOTE THAT WE HAVE IN
PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES a simple and effective preventative and cure for Influenza.
PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES have been used by the most eminent medical men in Europe for this purpose and with the best results.
PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES are tasteless and perfectly harmless.
Dose: For adults, one 8-gr. Lozenge; for Children, half to one 4-gr. Lozenge, 3 times a day.
In tubes of 10 Lozenges, 8-gr., As. 12 per tube; 4-gr., As. 8 per tube
MANUFACTURED BY THE
FARBENFABRIKEN VORM Fr. BAYER & CO., ELBERFELD.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, viz.,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SUPERIOR GREASE PROOF LININGS, FASHIONABLE BEST QUALITY.

EXTRA LIGHT.
FELT HATS.
WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs. 8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes ...	
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown ...	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats ...	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godowns accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS' MATINEE
Children, under 12.....Free | Adults.....Ans. 8.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY
We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink
MASKED
As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most
HANDSOME "BON BON"

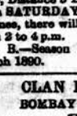
At the earnest request of our Friends
OUR DANCE PROGRAMME
Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a
SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission: End and Balcony Rs. 5.
Front Row Rs. 4; Second Row Rs. 3; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Register your names and Secure your tickets early.

As this is the last Grand Night of the Season we invite everyone to witness This Grand Night.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ¼ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.
On THURSDAY NIGHT there will be a "One Skate Race, Distance 5 Laps, Open to all Amateurs.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Childrens Matinee, there will be races for boys and Girls—from 2 to 4 p.m.
N. B.—Season Admission Tickets expire on 31st March 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well known passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR" 3,000 tons Commander A. J. PHELP, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th instant. Saloon and State Rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars as to passage money, cabin plans &c., Apply to
FINLAY MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. Britannia has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST, held on THURSDAY, the 27th March 1890, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—
No. 3, viz. W. SANGSTER. Nos. 212, 226, 256 and 331, SECRETARY, STANDARD Life Assurance Company, BOMBAY. Nos. 465 and 480. Mr. BULCHAND DAYABHAM. Nos. 503 and 528, KHAN BAHADUR A. D. HUSSUNALLY EFFENDI.
By Order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 29th March, 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.
Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A., Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 2—14" by 10" by 5".....Rs. 25
No. 3—16" by 12" by 6".....„ 30
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by
TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

	Per 100
SPECIALS.....	Rs. 4- 8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR...	„ 3-12
„ 2, MEDIUM.....	„ 2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
Fresh shipment just received by P. and O. S. S. "Bokhara."

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these CIGARETTES.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.
OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.
Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED AT ONCE, a 2nd class certificated ENGINE DRIVER for about three months with a chance of permanent employment for one who is a competent fitter also. Apply sending copies of certificates and stating pay required to the Acting EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for Irrigation, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims on the Estate of the late CHARLES M. H. MERRIMAN, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant, Marine Battalion who died at Bombay, on the 2nd inst. should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.
W. MERRIMAN
Colonel, R.E.
Colaba, 5th April, 1890.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION and erection of iron record racks on the ground floor east wing of the Elphinstone College Building.
Plans and Specifications can be seen, and Blank Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Iron Record Racks" will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 15th instant.
A sum of Rs. 100 in cash, should accompany each Tender as Earnest-Money. This will be forfeited, in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract, documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.
The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 367 of 1888.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WARDEN and DOSSIBAI, Administratrix of FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WARDEN, deceased of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants residing at No. 6, Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
"
SORABJEE DOSSABHAI FRAMJEE PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTRY, BUCHUBAI, Widow of BOMONJEE COWASJEE TUBACK and HEERJEEBHOY BOMONJEE WARDEN of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants residing at Colaba, Cowasjee Patel Street, and Frere Road, and Colaba, respectively within and without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hormusjee Framjee Warden, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty five are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this seventh day of April 1890.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta)	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras)	Rs. 36	
The *Pioneer* (Allahabad)	Rs. 36	

The Papers as arranged are posted from places where they are published. 1,000 copies of above Newspapers are circulated by the Library and its Branches DAILY on day of issue among local Subscribers and posted on second day to Mofussil Subscribers. The library can increase the number of copies to 10,000 if required.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of STONE PAVEMENT in their Wares Bunder Godown situate at Port Trust Ground, up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, the 9th Inst.
Rate per square foot, including all labour and Materials.
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any other tender. For further particulars apply at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS Office. No. 24 Elmpost Row.
3rd April 1890.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY the 5th and 7th instant being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments' Act, of 1881 and on Friday the 4th being GOOD FRIDAY.

PUBLIC MEETING.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1890.
To JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., J. P.,
Sheriff of Bombay.
DEAR SIR,—Please call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY for the purpose of arranging to raise a SUITABLE MEMORIAL to commemorate the distinguished services of His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., as Governor of Bombay. The meeting to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.
We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.	Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
A. F. Beaufort,	Grattan Geary,
K. R. Velaez,	Vurjeewandas Madhowdas,
P. M. Mehta.	Nowrojee N. Wadia.
R. M. Sayani.	Budroodin Tyabjee.
D. Mackichan.	H. W. Uloth.
Javerilal Umiashunker.	Damodher Thakersey Mooljee.
A. M. Gubbay.	
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali.	R. Gilbert.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.	Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka.
X. Castello.	Muncherjee N. Banajee.
H. M. Phipson.	L. R. W. Forrest.
Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal.	Harkieondas Narotamdas.
	Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.	W. R. Macdonell.
	Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.
W. S. S. Bisset.	Amerudin Tyabjee.
Damodhur Tapidas.	Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	W. D. McKewan.
Jamsetjee N. Tata.	K. M. Heeramanek.
H. H. Sleigh.	R. D. Setna.
B. M. Malabari.	Limjee N. Banajee.
K. N. Bahadurjee.	R. N. Khory.
K. M. Soroff.	Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Jehangir B. Murzban.	C. M. Cursetjee.
M. M. Bhownagree.	N. G. Chandawadker.
D. M. Jeejeebhoy.	Govordhundas Khatao.
Cursondas Vulubdas.	Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.
Dharamsy Soondersdas.	Manekshs J. Talyarkhan.
Lukdas Khimjee.	T. J. Bennet.
Ardesher F. Cama.	Chimonlal Harilal Setalvad.
G. Cotton.	J. C. Berjendahl.
Kirpashunker M. Mehta.	J. De Gama.
Abdoola Meherally Dhurumsey.	J. Steven.
R. N. Slater.	A. B. Lee.
V. B. Khookandas Atmaram.	Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokuldas.
V. A. Modak.	
Dinoo Khajee Khare.	Shamrao Vittal.
Damodher Jairam Narayen.	Jairam Narayen.
Nagindas Toolsidas.	Bhalchandra K. Bhatavdekar.
G. R. Kirtiokar.	
Hari Sitaram Dikshit.	Wasoodew G. Bhandarkar.
Dinsha D. Davar.	Vishnoo K. Bhatavdekar.
Jaya Karadi Lingoo.	Mahadoo P. Barve.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1890.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY BILLS or TELEGRAPHIC transfers on the following treasuries are now available at the Accountant General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there,
Surat, Dhulia, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Dharwar, Ahmadnagar, and Rajkote.
A. F. COX.
Accountant General.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
LOANS.
LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.
LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.
REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills and every description of property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal" now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1¼ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, CONWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 91 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Forooshaw, Dispensed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good View and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—ESMAILJI ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—On Sunday evening about 8 o'clock the 30 the ultimo, between Apollo Hotel and Yacht Club, A GOLD CURB BRACELET fastened with a bail. Any one returning the same to "F. S." Care of this Paper will be suitably rewarded.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 3 Elphinstone Circle, Corner of Apollo Street. ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge; cool and commodious. Rent moderate. Apply to "R," care of this Paper.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers &c. A large Variety from the best makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ON VIEW,—Mr. J. Jardine's valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," PIANO, Horses Carriages, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

KIOTO! KIOTO!! KIOTO!!! The neatest pattern in Crockery. Sold even by a single piece. Half a Dinner Set for 6 persons in 30 pieces for only Rs. 16.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE new Improved patent GIANT ARISTON with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120. STEFFENAUER and CO., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A D. B. C. F. GUN 12-Br. by "Hopplestone." In black wood case inside Cloth lined and with all appertainances complete. Rs. 100 A "Singers" Treadle Sewing Machine nearly new, all appertainances complete, Rs. 65; also a WILCOX and GIBB'S silent SEWING MACHINE. Rs. 25. Apply to EDITH, P. O. Belgaum.

WANTED.—A new or Second-hand (in good condition) BEER ENGINE. [Address ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Princes Dock.

NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Trained ENGLISH NURSE, has had nine years' experience in hospitals in England. Apply to Revd. G. MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two intelligent CLERKS for Zanzibar. Must have good knowledge of English. Apply to X. Y., "Care of this Paper."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two intelligent CLERKS for Zanzibar. Must have good knowledge of English. Apply to X. Y., "Care of this Paper."

OPTICIAN WANTED—REQUIRED TWO OPTICIANS, well acquainted with the Suiting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Must have had experience and be of good address. Liberal Salary to really competent and active men. MARCKS & CO., LD., Bombay.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway.

TO LET.—Airy, Storied Bungalow at Tardeo, belonging to C. J. JUSSAWALLA which was advertised for sale some time ago, Apply on the Premises.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE both well Situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE Available, Rooms light and airy combined with good table and cleanliness. Apply 2 Clare Road Byculla. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

JUST UNPACKED by last Mail a large assortment of English BOOTS and SHOES, also Tan, and Russian leather Boots and Shoes at Moderate prices. HUSSUNALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE and BROS No. 1, Near Arcade, Foot Path, Crawford Market Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock of very Rare and Useful Books in all Branches of Literature at Reduced prices. No reasonable offers refused. Splendid opportunity to form ones own LIBRARY —HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co., Booksellers, Bombay

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOONDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate, Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ballwallia's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Ballwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. H. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use Prices on application,

JUST UNPACKED a large assortment of plain and small CHECK Zephyrs at 7 annas per yard.—ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5 Hornby Road.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" + 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS. "The Automaton," "The World." "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—An Iconelli, Square Symphatique from Messrs PIANO, 3 years old. Price Rs. 600 Originally cost Rs. 750 from Kennedy & Co. To view at undersigned's Bungalow.—R. COPELAND.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 25 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the important extracts of the previous week arranged under Heads, Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 5 per annum. Specimen copies free. Subscriptions received by the Publishers of the *Overland Mail*, Bombay, and by all Booksellers and Newsagents in India, Ceylon, and China. Subscription, including postage, £1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
On THURSDAY, the 10th instant. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods twist, &c.
5 Cases white handkerchieves.
4 „ „ drill.
2 „ shirtings.
1 „ silk satin and velvet.
2 „ silk bordered grey dhooties.
5 bales grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
100 boxes carriage and table candles.
8 cases fancy goods, consisting of money purses, leather bags, spectacle cases, soap, false jewellery, &c.
30 cases olives.
3 „ green colour.
On account of the concerned.—
231 case of glassware.
50 cases tin plates.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wares Bunder,—
A quantity of burnt cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Dana Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ruchodass Shewjee—
8 bales Hessian, 40 by 8 oz. Clive, containing 9,600 yards—ex s. s. Novara.
On account and risk of Mr. Keesowjee Hunsraj—
5 bales Hessian 40 by 8 oz. Clive, containing 6,0 0 yards—ex s.s Novara.
On account and risk of Mr. Pragjee Cullianjee—
4 bales Hessian, 40 by 8 oz. Clive, containing 4,800 yards,—ex s.s. Novara.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glassware, two handsome mahogany grand square pianofortes, one by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," and the other by "Soundy & Co.," both in very good order, handsome large size Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome table ornaments and Japanese vases, gentlemen's and ladies' side saddle by "Langdon" of Duke street, a handsome English-built 4-seated canoe-shaped barouche by "Rogers," a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Laurie and Warner," a pair of well matched powerful bay Waler mares, a bay Waler brougham mare, sets of single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JARDINE, Esq., barrister-at-law.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, 8 at rate oleographs and pictures, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large sizes Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and kerosine table lamps, a team of five roan colour d well matched, very handsome Hungarian horses, with a handsome, strong Austrian-made break and set of brass-mounted harness: (these horses have won the 1st prize at the late Horse show in Bombay), one strong varnished coloured dog-cart, a set of tandem harness, &c., &c., the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
N. B.—Property of another gentleman. Austrian-built single seated brougham.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the tents, Co-operage, near the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwo d french-polished plain and carved panelled household furniture, all made to order, best plated ware, by Meppin, and other well-known makers, best cutlery, handsome glass and crockery ware, English bed and t ble linen, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome English-built landau by "Hooper," handsome dog-cart by Barnsley cart, a handsome chesnut C. B. pony. "Butcher," 13 hands, a handsome strong country-bred horse, "Trumpeter," 13-2, 7 years old, sets of brass and plated mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of H. R. H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view four days before the sale.
Also the property of H. E. LORD REAY, a handsome English-built glass-fronted brougham, with a pair of very handsome well matched powerful bay walers and a set of brass-mounted double harness.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th April, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
9 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 old semi-grand pianoforte.
2 cases 100 boxes cigars.
2 folding harmoniums.
1 case 50,000 cigarettes.
6 „ each 100 tins 8 oz. Napoline colors.
5 casks guard lamps.
2 cases flowered Woven velvet.
On account and at the risk of Tyeball Sooltanally.
7 cases each 25 doz. waterproof umbrellas.
By order of Mohanlall Maggoobhai, and on account and at the risk of Godad Mooljchund,
1 necklace of superior white pearls, containing 63 pearls.
By order of Davidass Vithuldass, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Gopaljee, 1,250 pieces printed sarees, 7 to 19 yards.
On account and at the risk of Casum Sucoor.
P N K & Co.—5.—1 case nickel albert chains, ex s. s. Clyde.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsewalla.
1 Case containing 2 folding harmoniums.
On account and at the risk of Cheliabiah & Co.—
1 case 100 boxes each 100 cigars.
AT 2 P. M.
1 Strong second-hand glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable wagonette.
1 light victoria.
1 second-hand English-built double-seated brougham
1 „ „ Victoria with break.
1 „ „ Jaunting cart suitable for a pony.
1 Doz. Shanghai and English fowls.
On account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gopinath Sadnaew—
1 strong built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 185 BOXES OF BRANDY.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Bros. and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Bajunji & Lakraj walas, the undermentioned 185 boxes of Co...ral Society of Vineyard Proprietors, landed ex s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.
By 91 boxes quarts brandy, 3 stars.
61 „ „ „ 1 „
19 „ „ „ 1 „
14 „ pints „ 1 „
The Customs and Town, duties and Warehouse rent to be by purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SUPERIOR JAPANESE WARE, JUST LANDED, EX S.S. VENETIA.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A small consignment of superior Japanese ware, consisting of a splendid pair of large size Satsiku vases on stands Satsuma teapots, hand-painted tea and dessert services, gold and silver inlaid bronze vases, Bisein Gourdes (very old) highly decorated Awaji vases, Satsuma and Kutani bowls, cloisonné, very old Satsuma and Kutani bowls, rendal swords, napkin rings, hand-painted silk fans, bronze vases, Satsiku vases, highly decorated Kioto bowls, sets of cloth baskets, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF TEAKSCANTLINGS.
On THURSDAY next, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works,
A quantity of mills-sawa timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of works, inlots to suit purchasers

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Fancy Goods Trading Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Company's shop in Medows Street, Fort, On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of ladies' fitted bags, plush handbags, velvet, Oxford and glass painted photo frames, gentlemen's purses, velocipede horses, writing desks, magic lanterns with slides, musical work boxes and albums, dressing cases, jewel boxes, silk fans, cricket bats, mechanical and steam toys, chess boards and men, Downey's photos of leading actresses and Royal Personages, scent bottles, dolls, game boxes, inkstands, vases, frames, toilet sets, birthday and wedding cards, macraine thread, colour boxes, toys, glass show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE LANE AT LOWER COLABA.
Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable land

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent. was established in Consols in London on Thursday in presence of increasing ease in the Money Market there, making the rate 98 ; but the price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107⅜. Two-and-a-half lakhs of extra Council Wire Transfers on Calcutta were placed at 1s. 5 5-32d., this rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on that obtained for the extra Transfers on Wednesday, and is 1-16d. above the price of the regular allotments on that day. Bar Silver was still worth 43⅛d. per oz ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher for Fours and ⅛ for 4½ per cents., at £70⅛ and £72⅛, respectively. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 4 9-16d. In Paris French Rentes were unaltered at 88¼ ; Exchange in London was a centime lower at fcs. 25·19½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England disclose a decrease of 5 per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, which stood on Wednesday at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank's rate remained at 4 per cent. ; but the market rate of discount was further lowered ¼ per cent. on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2½ per cent., all round. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Thursday. The weekly shipments of Specie are heavy, being wired as £170,000 in Silver, and £49,000 in Gold to this port, and £30,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats and Arrivals quiet on Thursday evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, unless one of 500 Surats. Spot Americans were unaltered at 6¾d. per lb. ; and in East Indian Cotton the only change was a decline of 1-16d. in the three grades of Bengals quoted ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions at 6 7-64d. for April deliveries to 6 11-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool embrace a period of only five business days, the market having closed for the Easter holidays on Thursday evening, not to reopen till Wednesday. The total Sales for the abridged time, however, at 46,000 bales give a rather higher daily average than those of the preceding week. The week's Imports had amounted to 113,000 bales against 100,000 bales imported during the previous six days. The total Stock had increased by 50,000 bales, and as it stood on Thursday, was 300,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 187,000 bales more than in 1888. The Stock of Surats had increased by 21,000 bales, and amounted, on Thursday, to 122,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a falling off of 40,000 bales ; while in East Indian Cotton there had been an increase to the same extent, and the figures, which we give below, show an increase in the total of 175,000 bales, compared with last year, and a falling off of 63,000 bales as against 1888 ; East Indian Cotton showing an increase of 69,000 bales, and 121,000 bales, compared with the same years, respectively. Prices of Cotton in Liverpool stood on Thursday much about the same, both on the spot and to arrive, as they did on the previous Friday ; the price of Mid-American having been ⅛d. per lb. higher than at the same time last year, and 12-16d. above that which ruled in 1888 ; and it will be noticed that the difference in price between American and Dhollera is now 7-16d. per lb. greater than it was in either of the two preceding years.

In New York, prices were quite unchanged on Thursday, ready Mid-Uplands being still quoted at 11 7-16 cents, and July Futures at 11·51 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and the total figures, as far as received, compare as follows with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts.....	5,000	6,000	4,000
Five days' do.	30,000	40,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	5,564,000	5,235,000	5,125,000

The usual weekly statistics from New York have not been wired, and our comparative statement is, therefore, incomplete.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	.....	1,000	17,000
" exports to U. K.....	.....	54,000	40,000
" " Continent.....	.....	34,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept 1889.	.....	5,240,000	5,131,000
" exports to U. K. do.	.....	2,371,000	2,316,000
" " to Continent do.	.....	1,598,000	1,532,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	.....	5,9,000	615,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,700,000	2,525,350	2,733,220
" Surats	492,000	525,350	471,340

Of the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

In Liverpool	1,160,000	880,370	972,750
" London	15,000	22,000	22,000
" Afloat	60,000	120,000	86,000
" Other ports	74,000	103,000	73,000
	1,307,000	1,125,370	1,153,750
Total Mid-Americans.....	6¼d.	5¼d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.	4¼d.	4 5-16d.
" Difference	1 7-16d.	1d.	1d.

The Banks' stock share and Freight Markets have been closed since Thursday, and will not reopen till Tuesday. The produce Markets have nominally open ; but very little actual business transpired.

Cotton has remained steady in tone, and purchases are reported of about 1,000 bales of various descriptions, say Broach at 319-320 ; Veraval, at Rs. 180-200 ; and Vicramgam, at Rs. 147-154 per candy. Oils generally show no quotable change.

Wheat and Seed have been quiet, with very little inquiry from exporters, and few transactions have taken place, prices being quite unaltered for descriptions.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Thursday are as follows :—

Wheat	16,085 bales.
Linseed	23,130 cwts.
Rapeseed	18,917 "
Cotton	10,613 "
Jowari	2,221 "
Bajri	2,059 "
Groundnuts	7,835 "
Castor seed	2,414 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.

Rea, Lieut, 1st I B C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Enriquez, Capt, Bengal, on furlough, from Agra.

APRIL 4.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Trimulgherry.
Bennett, Capt, Bo, C D, on leave, from Deolali.
O'Farrell, Brig-Surgeon, Bo, med. staff, on duty, from Nasseerabad.

APRIL 5.

Dunsford, 2nd Lt, Bo, on leave, from Jalna.
Stephen, Lieut, Bengal, on leave, to England, from Dugshai.
Empson, Lt.-Col, Bengal, R A Ord Dept, on transfer to Ferozpore, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

London, Capt, Bengal, R A, to Quetta.

APRIL 4

Cawansee, Major, Bengal, Dist Staff Officer, to Allahabad.

APRIL 5.

Bennett, Capt, Bombay, C D, on leave, to Abu.
Newport, Col, Bombay, 24th Bombay I, on medical certificate, to England.

APRIL 6.

Fitzgerald, Col, Madras S C, on furlough, to England.
Alexander, Col, Madras, R H A, on leave, to Cashmere
Enriquez, Capt, Bengal, on furlough, to England.
O'Farrell, Brig-Surg, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, to Nasseerabad.
Hickley, Major, Bombay, 2nd R Dub Fusi, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding

Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 7th April 1890.

1. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 3rd instant :—No. 170, Gunner Nathaniel Randle.

2. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without any delay.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cuba s—50 drums turpentine, Meiffre Neveu and Co ; 75 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee.
Lycia s—50 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy ; 250 boxes bar-soaps, K Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—2 cases printing ink, A Abdulrahim and Co ; 7 cases confectionery, K Essaji ; 5 cases confectionery, N Hoosenally; 50 drums turpentine, E Esoofjee ; 10 cases sulphate of quinine, C Julabhoy and Co ; 100 boxes candles, J Essa. ; 125 boxes candles, A Heptoolabhoy ; 140 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.
Karbella s—4 cases soap, J Allarukhia.
Kaiser-i-Hind s— 13 cases sulphate of quinine, H Heptoola ; 263 kegs paint, E Tyabally.
Hongkong s—5 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon ; 15 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 600 barrels cement, Warden and Co.
Thames s—285 kegs paint, V Soares.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—26 packages playing cards, A Shaik Adum; 30 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Niagara s—4 packages printing ink, Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE.

Impostor s—52 bales papers, B Lookmanjee.
Imperatrix s—20 bales paper, M A M Sarufally.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7½ pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	9
Coral India	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co, Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	490	250	...	...	195
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct. Nil.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Motisell Co	2,125	400	400	50	437½
Munmar M	1,000	25	all	25	17½
New Berar	1,200	80	80	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	14	87½
Prince of Wales	600	50	800	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sirsi	400	3,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
Badhan Pilo & Co, Ld	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Bombay Co-apty Co., Ld., Gimbay Land and Building Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
	625	00	185	Nil	45
				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 35	3,200
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	80
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co ...	1,000	500		...	...
Cooper Asadon	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co, Ld.		500	10	...	4
Indian Guaranteed Surety-ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Oil Mining Co., Ld ...	12,000	25	25		4½
Karachee Ligtherage ...	500	250	250	...	7
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23½	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7
New Foundry	500	10	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	20
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	98	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	25	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld ...	1,30	500	10	Rs. 85	1,22
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,50	100		Rs. 10	13
Western India Flour	00	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Sandoo & Co.					80
Bhownuggee City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture.....	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	415
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	200	500	Nil	175
Angio-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	58
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay Unitedd	903	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	40	825
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,00	1,00	40	400x
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	470
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills ..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	680
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Co. Ld (Belgaum)	1,500	500	500	15	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690x
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	961
James Greenwood..	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jehangirmanufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
Jeevraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	360
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146x
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Madhowjee Dhurmsey	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,800x
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) ...	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,070
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	10	312½
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Premdayory Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,00	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,350	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Syadosh mills..	3,0 0	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills.....	670	1,000	1,000	50	677½
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt b per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c 2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c 420

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st April, as compared with the statement of the 25th March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 25. Rs.	A.	P.	April 1. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,0 ,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,85,52,646	13	4	2,22,69,163	2	3
Other Deposits, &c.	2,90,4 ,284	4	2	2,91,94,057	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,58,565	0	11	5,43,034	0	8
Sundries	8,78,8 7	6	9	9,87,790	0	11
Rs.	7,50,36,343	9	2	7,87,91,645	6	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	14,21,832	8	0	14,61,848	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	69,31,586	0	0	69,31,586	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,97,72,466	5	6	1,93,83,034	8	0
Credits on do.	1,20,29,873	6	2	1,23,71,658	12	4
Bills discounted &c.	1,89,56,987	6	11	1,93,92,988	11	1
Balances with other Banks	6,47,193	14	0	8,30,648	3	1
Bullion	5,254	6	4	4,388	12	5
Dead Stock	12,35,294	8	3	12,37,094	1	3
Stamps	13,615	9	0	13,124	15	11
Sundries.....	2,67,389	0	5	2,46,408	10	7
Cash &c. at Head Office..	67,99,538	5	1	81,94,704	11	10
Do. at Branches	78,55,610	3	6	88,08,377	3	11
Rs.	7,50,36,343	9	2	7,87,91,645	6	8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th April 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·851
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·793
Retarded cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind *a*	SW, WSW, SSE, S, WSW, W, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	254

a From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Party to Lord and Lady Reay by Mr. K. M. Heeramanek, " Bella Vista," 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—City of Dublin (s), from Glasgow and Liverpool. On the 4th :—Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf ; Werneth Hall (s), Cardiff ; Britannia (s), Glasgow and Liverpool ; Sculptor (s), Suakim and Hindoo (s), Mandvi. On the 5th :—Leconfield (s), from Middlesboro' ; R. M. S. Pigeon, Port Victoria ; H. M. Troopship Euphrates, Portsmouth ; Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Peveril (s), Batoum. Yesterday :—Lady Palmer (s), from Hull ; Nevasa (s) and Culna (s), Calcutta ; and Oriental (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sails on the 4th: —Kirby Hall (s),for Liverpool ; Nyanza (s),Zanzibar; Massilia (s), London, &c ; and Mecca (s), Calcutta, &c. On the 5th :—Hongkong (s), China, for Clan Graham (s), Liverpool ; Tripoli (s), Hamburg and Bremen ; Morida (s), Genoa ; Swainley (s), Dunkirk ; Evelyn (s), London ; and H. M. S. Redpole, China. Yesterday:—Lycia (s), for Antwerp.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th March was 71,187 maunds and in money Rs. 19,905.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Britannia, s.s. Kaveri, and s. s. Leconfield entered the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Nyanza, left the dock on Friday ; and the Hongkong left on Saturday last.

WIDOW REFORM.—The meeting of barbers, which was to have been held to-day, has been unavoidably postponed to the 14th inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Dublin and s. s Atrato entered the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Sculptor on Friday last ; the s. s. Kirby Hall left the dock on Friday and the Swainley and s. s. Clan Graham on Saturday last.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND. —The honorary secretary acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of Rs. 200, part proceeds of a theatrical performance given by the members of the Amateur Dramatic Company of H. M. Ship Boadicea.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.—A visitor to the Industrial Art Exhibition, anxious to try and discover what a large mortar and pestle looking articles was, handled a brass pad-lock, but the moment he turned the key he was caught in a trap which forms part of the mechanism. Until the clerk in charge of the room could come and relieve him he was in a position not at all enviable.

THEFT AT BAPOO HAJAM STREET.—A Cabulee named Moola Abboo Bukur, Agent to the Governor-General of Cabul, reports that on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, his office in Bapoo Hajam Street was broken into, and three wooden boxes containing Cabul accounts, and documents, credentials, two silver watches, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 287, stolen therefrom.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School on Wednesday, April 9, at 5-30 p.m. The Bishop of Bombay will preside. The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Acting Archdeacon, Colonel the Honorable N. G. Lyttelton, Mr. R. G. Oxenham, and Mr. M. H. Starling have promised, if possible, to be among the speakers.

FALL OF AN OLD BUILDING.—An old building situated in the compound of the Parsee Tower of Silence, and which is said to be more than two centuries old, collapsed without any warning on Friday morning. There were unfortunately two men, named Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and Cursetjee Manockjee, in the building at the time, and they were injured, the former severely. The damage to property is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.—All the spare fabrics, such as prints, curtains, purdahs, dadoes, jajams, sadis, phulkaries, table-cloths, teapoys, cushion covers, durris, window blinds, doormats, Japanese embroidered curtains, and prints in putty will this day be displayed for sale and immediate delivery. Their prices range from Rs. 1 to Rs. 950 each, and the total number exceeds 500.

A CURIOSITY.—One of the members of the Bombay Art Society accidentally hapened to see yesterday at Tanna an old copper kalamdan or penholder, beautifully enamelled in floral panels and saracenic arches, and has obtained it on loan for the Industrial Art Exhibition. It belongs to Rao Saheb Anna Gopal Kotval, in whose family it has been in use for over 60 years. This excellent piece of the enameller's art appears to be of Cashmere design and workmanship.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Friday at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Mahomedan. Deceased appeared to be a labourer, and seemed about 35 years of age. About 4 p.m., on the day previous, while seated near a shop on the Falkland Road he suddenly fell back, and died. A *battakie* was beaten through the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p.m. The following is the programme :—

Quadrille ..... Roundabout ..... Williams.
Gavotte ..... Stephanie ..... Czibulka.
Valse ..... The Colonel ..... Bacalossi.
Fantasia ..... A Burlesque ..... Kappey.
Valse ..... Gypsies ..... Crowe.
Selection ..... The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Galop ..... Pomona ..... Leutner.

THEFT OF A BRASS CHATTEL.—Mahdoo Essoo, a millhand, was on Saturday placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court charged with the theft of a brass vessel, valued at Re. 1. The property had been left hanging up in the engine-room, while Govind Kaloo, the complainant, was at work. The accused picked up the vessel eventually and pawned it with a Marwarree for 10 annas. Mahdoo pleaded not guilty, and complained of being in poor circumstances, but his Worship finding him guilty of the theft, sentenced him to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF AN IRON CASTING.—Inspector Cobb charged Kurtab Rajagurh, a Marwarree, before Mr. Cooper on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court with the theft of a buffer bracket casting, valued at Rs. 5. The bracket was the property of the G. I. P. Railway and bore the stamp of that Company. Mr. Grew, the foreman of shops, informed his Worship that the property had been lying in the Company's shops, whence it had been stolen by the accused. His Worship convicted Rajagurh, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, handing over the property to the Company.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Mirali Mahomed was placed before Mr. Cooper on Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court for having assaulted, while in a state of intoxication, a woman and two other men. Sufficient evidence having been adduced as to the assault having been committed, his Worship sentenced Mirali to pay a fine of Rs. 20, of which Rs. 7 were to be given to the woman, each of the men being paid Rs. 3, or in default the accused was to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A STOW-AWAY ON BOARD THE S. S. BITTANNIA.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Smith, placed Illat Pyena, a Javanese, before Mr. Cooper, at the instance of Captain James Brown, of the s. s. Britannia, on a charge of having kept himself concealed below decks till after the vessel had left the harbour of Liverpool. Captain Brown in his statement informed his Worship that the accused came on board the s. s. Bittannia, whilst she was lying in the harbour at Liverpool, and made an application to the Chief Officer that he might be permitted to work his passage to Bombay. Captain Brown refused to comply with the application and gave orders to have the accused put ashore which were carried out. He managed however to reboard the vessel, and when the steamer had put to sea, Illat was found hiding down below. On the vessel arriving in the Bombay Harbour the accused was given in charge of the Police, and on being placed before his Worship, was found guilty and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

THIS company, which has been playing at the Novelty for some time past, has introduced a novelty in native theatricals. Last week "Ali Baba" was put on the stage, and two females took the parts of "Zarim," Ali Baba's wife, and "Muzain," his maid-servant. Both women are from the Punjab and, although this is the first occasion on which they have appeared on the stage, they acquitted themselves very well. Their voices are well trained and sweet, and their movements very graceful. All the other actors, who are Parsees, deserve great credit for their correct pronounciation of the Urdoo language, and there are some among them whose histrionic abilities are of a high order. The company intend playing in Bombay for some time, and they will deserve the crowded houses they attract nightly.

THE Divisional Judge of Lahore has rejected the appeal of the native journalist recently convicted of libelling the Raja of Faridkot. He has, at the same time, refused the application made on behalf of the Raja, that the case should be sent up to the Chief Court with a view to the enhancement of the punishment. The original sentence of a fine of Rs. 1,000 therefore stands good.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable an b neficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Monday last, 31st ult., Dr. D Macdonald presiding.

The following new members were elected :—Col. E. Carrington, of Poona ; Raja Murli Manahar, Bahadoor, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Manekshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan, and Mr. Vinayekrao Lux monji.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

1 Snake	Dipsas gokool.....	Mr G Scaramanga.
1 Pallas' Shore Plover with 9 eggs...	C. Mongolicus	Maj J H Yule, R.A.
1 Hodgson's Partridge with 12 eggs.....	Perdix hodgsonise.	Do.
Head of Thibetan Gazelle	Gazella picticaudata	Do.
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians ..	Revd F Dreckmann, S J.
1 Phoorsa (alive) ..	Echis carinata	Mr O Meyer.
2 Snakes (alive) ...	Passerita mycterizans	Do.
2 Dhamanas (alive).	Ptyas mucosus	Do.
1 Mocking Bird (alive)	.....	do.
1 Peacock	Pavo cristatus	Mr C H Byrne.
Eggs of Painted Partridge	Francolinus pictus.	Mr Ameer u d i n Tyabjee.
Nest of Palm swift.	Cypsellus batassiensis	Capt Shopland.
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus ...	Mr H F Hatch.
1 Skimmer	Rhynchops albicollis	Mr M C Turner.
Mineralogical specim

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by me to KHODA-BAKSH JEHANGIR KHANJE is hereby REVOKED and DETERMINED.

ARDESHIR MEHERBAN KHANJE.

Bombay, 6th April, 1890.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on MONDAY, 7th April, at half-past five o'clock p. m. in the New School Building, Byculla, when Sir Charles Mr. Justice Birdwood will preside.

To receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1889.

To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes in the Classes, by the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

NOW OPEN

INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART

From 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Admission .....Annas 8.

Season Ticket .....Rupees 2.

Members of the Bombay Art Society FREE.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS

on the new

PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE

are now being made by

BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.

and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle.

Price Lists free on application to,

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

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Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "W. Lambert, 6, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

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DEATH.

UMRIGAR—April 4, Dilabai, wife of Hormasji Rustamji Umrigar, aged 28 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAZELY—March 25, at Madras, the wife of Mr W E Bazely, Civil Medical Department, Ongole, Nellore District, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEONARD—HENTLEY—March 28, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev S B Taylor, Chaplain, Hugh Gaskell Leonard, Captain, 1st L N Lancashire (47th) Regiment, to Ada Susanne Hentley, second daughter of the late J D Hentley, Walthamstow.

DEATHS.

GRANT—March 29, at Corfu, Tom Grant, of Bhagalpur, aged a 25 year.

HUME—March 30, at Rothney Castle, Simla, the beloved wife of A O Hume.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1890.

THE commencement of the last week of Lord Reay's term of office seems to be appropriate for passing in review some of the chief incidents in the various departments of the Administration of this Presidency during the past five years. There is something of a departure from custom in thus endeavouring to present in more or less of detail the work of a retiring Governor. But the occasion is special, and we regard it as due not so much to Lord Reay himself, as to the reputation of Anglo-Indian journalism for fairness and for a faculty of reasonable and discriminating criticism, that the salient features of what has been done in this Presidency under his direction should at length be dispassionately reviewed. An *apologia* for the events of the past five years would be as much beyond the necessities of the case as it would be beyond either our functions or our desire, for Lord Reay's Administration, like any other, must stand or fall upon its own merits and so far as we ourselves are concerned there have been too many occasions on which we have been at issue with his Excellency to permit us to attempt at this hour of the day anything less than a strictly dispassionate estimate of what he has done in and for the Presidency. The first and most necessary conclusion from the facts set forth below is that the Reay Administration, despite the attempts that have been made to reduce the record to one of a few conspicuous failures, unrelieved by any useful activity whatever, has been one of unusually productive energy in divers directions, and that it will leave a deep and beneficent mark upon the administration of the Presidency. There is, indeed, one way of escaping that conclusion, and that way has very persistently been followed by certain publicists who, by picking and choosing from the record have distorted the history of the time, and have blinded and misled the opinion that they should have enlightened and guided. We need not point out how small are the claims of that kind of criticism to public acceptance. All that we need do in answer to it is to show how much wider the area covered by Lord Reay's administration has been than we have been asked to believe by people who seem to have assumed that the history of that Administration began with the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, and that the only characters who figure in it are that gentleman himself, Lord Reay, two estimable Judges of the High Court, and two categories of Mamlatdars. It will then be brought more clearly to mind than some have brought it, that there are, after all, seventeen millions of people whom the Government of Bombay has in its charge, and that for their comfort and well-being it is not of vital importance whether at a particular stage of the proceedings against a certain peccant officer absolute wisdom guided the course of the Government; whether every appointment that has been made has been equally satisfying to those who were appointed, and to those who were not; whether even the Government House dinner list has on all occasions included the name of everyone who thought he had a right to a place in it. If judgment is to be taken on the history of the past five years it must be taken, not on isolated episodes, but upon the course of affairs as a whole. And so taking it we cannot shut out from view, to begin with, the widespread confidence with which, despite the best efforts of assailants at a distance and near at hand, it has inspired the people of the Presidency at large. An interesting function of which Malabar Point will be the scene on Wednesday will testify how fully Lord Reay has gained the affections of the Native Chiefs who have come under his influence. Popular movements in the Deccan, in Guzerat, and in Bombay itself, point to the same conclusion, that he has commended himself in no ordinary degree to the community before which for five years past he has stood as the representative of the Queen. We leave it to those who may choose to do so to minimise the significance of the judgment thus being popularly passed upon the retiring Governor; to us it seems a factor of first-rate importance in determining how far he has fulfilled the trust committed to him five years ago. The quite exceptional stimulus which has been given to the springs of private generosity for public purposes during his term of office is noteworthy in this connection. No Governor in whom the contributing classes had anything short of cordial regard and confidence would have had the opportunity of registering so splendid a list of benefactions as Lord Reay has registered. If there are any who think that this wide acceptability has been earned by fair words alone we invite their attention to the review of the actual work which has been done during Lord Reay's term of office in every department of the Administration. The exceptional goodwill which he has secured from the Native Chiefs has been secured, despite many proofs that beneath the velvet glove which won their favour was the iron hand which could bring low any amongst them who persisted in wrong-doing. In his educational policy Lord Reay has had the courage to run counter to a feeling which, if it was superficial, did at all events so long as it lasted run strongly upon the surface of native opinion. Its force has diminished, and people have learnt to recognize that in inculcating the virtue of self-help and in teaching young India not to rely too exclusively upon a literary education he was doing a service even to those who at first distrusted him. The forest grievances which disturbed the earlier days of Lord Reay's administration have been removed, and the policy of the department has been put upon a logical basis, upon which harmony between the formerly conflicting interests of agriculture and forest conservancy has been established. Retrenchments in the Public Works Department which have in no wise reduced its efficiency, and which will probably have as one of their first results an extension of the area under irrigation, are also amongst the good works which figure in the record. Something, too, must be said of the energizing impulse which has been applied to all departments of the administration in Sind, coinciding as they have done with a withdrawal, apparently final, of the claim upon the Bombay Presidency to surrender that Province to the care of another Government. We do not leave out of sight incidents in the narrative which detract from its general merits. Now and again Government would have been wisely advised if they had allowed the philosophy of Lord Melbourne's "can't you let it alone?" to guide their proceedings. No one was the better — except perhaps the bar — for the very infructuous representations made by Government to the High Court on the subject of legal charges and "the law's delays" in 1886. But it would be absurd to put such an incident as that in the foreground, where it would be in danger of blotting out from view operations whose influence must be larger and much more abiding. At all events, whether the verdict upon Lord Reay's Administration is to be adverse or favourable, let it be found upon a review of his work as a whole, and not upon the group of episodes which has been made to do duty by some of the critics of the Administration as a fair presentation of the recent history of this Presidency.

Though even these—certain recent appointments, for example—have been strangely misrepresented in the statements in question, we have no intention here of offering either a record or a vindication of Lord Reay's exercise of the rights of patronage and appointment which have been vested in him. A detailed examination of that branch of his Administration would possibly reveal incidents of which it would be difficult to approve. But in some of the criticisms to which the appointments of the last five years have been subjected, the conditions under which the Indian Governments are obliged to promote officers under them have been so strangely forgotten that it is necessary to point out how the case really stands. Briefly it may be stated that seniority can no longer be held to be a sufficient claim to promotion to the more responsible offices. The principle upon which the Bombay Government, we suppose in common with the other Administrations, have acted was impressed upon the Government of India at least as far back as at the time of the enquiry by the Famine Commission, who advised that as the posts of the chief administrative officers of districts involved very responsible duties, the principle of selection should be more completely followed in regard to these appointments, and that when, in order of seniority, officers became eligible for the post of Collector or Judge, there should be no hesitation about passing over those persons who have not given distinct evidence of fitness. The Public Service Commission endorsed this view; so did the Government of India in forwarding their report to the Secretary of State, and so, finally, did Lord Cross, in the despatch of last year upon the report of the Commission. The result is that the principle of special selection for the higher appointments is henceforth to be more rigidly enforced than it has been. It may seem a hard saying, and occasionally the ambition of an estimable servant of Government and the desire of his friends may be disappointed thereby; but more than once the Government of India have had to answer the complainings of superseded worth by reaffirming the principle that selection and not seniority must determine nominations to such high appointments as those of Divisional Commissioners. The principle, indeed, comes into operation at a much lower grade in the official hierarchy, the rule now being that length of service alone is to give no claim to promotion beyond the rank of first Assistant-Collector. This, no doubt, makes an unpleasant addition to the responsibilities of Government. The old method saved trouble and materially reduced the liability to criticism. But it is strange that the inevitable disappointment of an estimable civilian who had been passed over for one of the highest posts in the service should have been treated in some quarters as an occasion for accusing Lord Reay of something much worse than injustice and a want of appreciation of conspicuous merit.

THE CRAWFORD CASE. From this subject we may pass on to an episode in Lord Reay's Administration which has been the subject of more prolonged discussion than any other. An administrative scandal of long standing, affecting Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, Commissioner of the Central Division, which, though referred to in confidential communications from European officers of Government had not assumed a definite form capable of legal proof, was forced to the front in April 1888 by specific charges, with particulars of attainable evidence, preferred by Mr. R. B. Bhimbhai Kirparam, a Native official, against whom Mr. Crawford appears to have made some unfounded charges of improper practices. These allegations were so circumstantial that the Government directed the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ommanney, C.S., assisted by Mr. Baines, C. S., to make inquiry and report to Government. There were, in the words of the Inspector-General of Police, "floods of information," but when it came to be a question of giving evidence in a Court of Law, public servants who had given gratifications for advancement, or to avoid deprivation of acquired rights, were deterred by the penalties imposed by the law on parties to such transactions, and their mouths were closed. Under these circumstances the Government, after consulting their legal advisers in June, 1888, authorised the Inspector-General to give an indemnity in the following terms:—"Mr. Ommanney is empowered to promise immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, and in case of payment for promotion, or to obtain or avoid transfers, may guarantee immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth." Testimony, oral and documentary, was forwarded which seemed to the Government sufficient to establish the existence throughout the Central Division of systematised corruption and extortion. It appeared that Mr. Crawford had in his employ several agents, one of whom was named Hanmantrao, whose business it was to raise loans and extort money from official subordinates, especially Mamlatdars, who were compelled to submit to the levy of black-mail. The evidence went to show that appointments and promotions to which subordinate officers were entitled were withheld unless money was paid, and that in several cases officers, Mamlatdars, and others, had been transferred to bad or unhealthy climates, or suspended for nominal misconduct in order that they might be brought to acquiesce in the prevailing system. The Government on the 16th July took action on the information obtained; the agent, Hanmantrao, was arrested on charges of corruption, and Mr. Crawford was suspended and informed that a Commission would be constituted under the Act of 1851 to inquire into the charges of misconduct preferred against him. Immediately after his suspension Mr. Crawford returned to his house at Kirkee, and remained there until 11 p. m. on the night of the 17th. He then left his house, leaving on the table a letter addressed to his brother who was on his way from Bombay, stating that he was going to Holkar Bridge to drown himself, and asking that prayers should be offered up for him. Mr. Propert and others spent the night dragging the river, not being aware that Mr. Crawford was passing the night at a friend's, and that in the early morning he presented himself, wearing a false grey beard and otherwise disguised, at the Poona Railway Station, and asked a Police Detective who happened to be present to procure for him a third class ticket for Bombay. Government were duly informed of Mr. Crawford's flight under a disguise, and in circumstances which seemed calculated to attract attention rather than to avert it. To connive at the evasion of a high European official would undoubtedly have given rise to much animadversion when taken in connection with the prompt arrest and prosecution of a Native accomplice in the offences charged. On the other hand Mr. Crawford was under suspension awaiting inquiry, and there was no legal obstacle to his proceeding to Bombay. Had the circumstances been less open to suspicion there would have been no reason for interfering with his movements. There was undoubtedly a moment of indecision amongst the members of the Government. The first order issued was to direct the Police Agent who was in the train observing the movements of Mr. Crawford to return to Poona. That order was countermanded, and the Agent was directed to keep Mr. Crawford in view. Mr. Ommanney was directed to prefer a charge similar to that under which Hanmantrao has been arrested, and obtain her Majesty's warrant for the arrest of Mr. Crawford in Bombay. Meanwhile Mr. Crawford arrived in Bombay, and proceeded to a Hotel frequented by sailors in the neighbourhood of the Docks, and from there wrote a note in the name of James Compton to the Purser on board the P. & O. steamer Teheran, which was to sail that day for China. The writer stated that he was a complete stranger to Bombay, that he had come down from the bulpore very ill, ordered to proceed on a sea-voyage; that he was too ill to go to the office for the second class ticket, that he hoped to be allowed to go on board at once and pay for his ticket there. Before the answer to this note had been received, Mr. Crawford was arrested by Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, acting under telegraphic orders from the Government. He was immediately taken back to Poona, where he was liberated on bail. The hand of the Government had been forced. There had been no intention to prosecute, or to arrest Mr. Crawford, and now that he was back in Poona the Government resolved to withdraw the charge preferred in the Police Court, and proceed according to the original intention, an enquiry before a Commission. The manner of the withdrawal was ill-advised. The Government Solicitor appeared before the Magistrate before the day fixed for the hearing, and withdrew the information without assigning any reasons. The vigorous individuality of Mr. Crawford here began to reassert itself. He complained with energy of the injustice done him by an arrest based on charges made at haphazard, which could not bear the test of an inquiry in a duly constituted court. He demanded the names of his accusers and the specific details of the charges on which he was suspended without having been called on for an explanation. Government observed a reticence of which full advantage was taken by the vigorous adversary who stood at bay. It was represented that the accused was subject to the indignity of an arrest upon charges which could not stand the test of a trial before the regularly constituted tribunals. He challenged a trial by a Bombay jury before the High Court. Had the Government taken the obvious course of putting on the record of the Police Magistrate's Court the facts within their knowledge public opinion would not have been misled, as to a certain extent it undoubtedly was. Meanwhile the trial of Hanmantrao was proceeded with, and that accomplice was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The witnesses who gave evidence of payments made to him when acting as Mr. Crawford's financial agent were at once subjected to threats of prosecution on their own confession as accomplices in corrupt practices. No effort was spared to intimidate witnesses, and a considerable measure of success was undoubtedly achieved in this direction. Mr. Crawford's official position, his supposed influence in high quarters, his known ability, and the frequent examples which he had made from time to time of men whom he had deemed it his duty to prosecute to conviction for divers offences, all operated to deter Government servants and others from appearing amongst the number of his accusers. Nevertheless the result of the extended enquiries instituted by order of the Government resulted in an accumulation of cases numbering upwards of one hundred. The Government made a selection of thirty-two cases to be submitted to the Commission. Here again it must be admitted that the Government exhibited want of self-reliance and decision, of which the full consequences came into view at a later stage. Under the Act of 1851 the local Government, whose subordinate officer was accused of dereliction of duty is empowered and directed to constitute a Commission of Inquiry, which is to take evidence and report, and whatever decision the Government concerned arrives at upon a consideration of the report and all the circumstances is to be final. Thus the whole responsibility of the action taken devolves under the Act upon the local authority, which alone is in a position to judge of the facts to be ascertained and dealt with. The Government of Bombay, as if distrusting its own judgment, applied to the Government of India to nominate three Commissioners to be selected from other presidencies to investigate the thirty-two charges preferred against Mr. Crawford. The Viceroy's Government with some reluctance nominated Mr. Justice Wilson, Mr. Quinton, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite to form the Commission. These gentlemen were under the serious disadvantage of knowing absolutely nothing of Bombay methods of Administration, and of the habits and modes of thought and action of the population of the Central Division. They imported theories and preconceptions founded on their experience of widely different populations, and took no account of the fundamental differences between Mahrattas and Bengalis and Madrassees. The Commission sat for several months, and strove conscientiously to discharge as might be the distasteful duty thrust upon it. Eight of the thirty-three charges were at the instance of the Commission withdrawn; a request that other charges for which the evidence had been obtained after the opening of the Commission might be investigated was refused. The Commissioners declined to believe any of the witnesses who testified to corruption, but pronounced Mr. Crawford to have been guilty of reckless borrowing. The Government of Bombay recorded its dissent from the opinion of the Commissioners in respect to the cases of corruption, which they considered established by the evidence. The Secretary of State intimated that he too would have been of the same opinion in regard to those charges had he been called upon to decide the matter on the printed evidence alone, but he accepted the view of the Commissioners. Mr. Crawford was dismissed the service for violation of the rules in borrowing recklessly within the limits of his official jurisdiction. The violation of the indemnity given to the witnesses who, in the words of Sir R. West, had in the face of obloquy, personal danger, and humiliation aided in unveiling a nefarious and destructive system of corruption, was resented by the whole Native community, who protested in large public meetings throughout the Presidency, attended by leading men of all races and castes. The members of the Covenanted Civil Service were still more indignant, and men of high standing and great experience denounced the step as fraught with disgrace and danger to the reputation of Government. These energetic remonstrances were in several instances emphasized by earnest applications for permission to resign the service, in which they could no longer claim from their subordinates a right to be believed when they made promises on behalf of and in the name of the Government. Their resignations were not accepted. As to the policy of the local Government in this matter it may be pointed out that under the Act they were fully entitled to set aside the report of the Commission, precisely as the Secretary of State had set aside the report of a Commission two years before, and to issue orders on the state of facts disclosed in evidence, "which orders should be final." Of course no order affecting the position of a Covenanted Civilian in the service can be issued by a local Government, the Covenant being with the Secretary of State alone. But without going outside the limits of its own jurisdiction, the local Government could in such a case issue orders placing the services of an officer with whose conduct there was reason to be dissatisfied at the disposal of the Secretary of State, and leaving to that minister the duty of taking any further action which might be deemed necessary. The course followed in this case is one which may entail, and did entail, many unexpected and quite undesirable consequences. In the first place the Secretary of State is not free to act on his own judgment of the merits in such a case. He is exposed to the pressure of Parliamentary influences which he cannot always withstand. This is precisely what happened in the Crawford case. The facts were misunderstood in London because misrepresented by perverted reports from Calcutta, and an ill-informed public opinion was brought to bear on the Secretary of State. The indemnity was misconceived, and was misrepresented as a pact with corrupt magistrates to maintain them in office on condition that they gave evidence against a distinguished public officer of brilliant antecedents and unblemished character. In vain Lord Herschell, who spoke from personal knowledge gained on the spot, declared in the House of Lords that the subordinate officers who gave evidence under the indemnity were not guilty of buying their offices, but had paid money which was extorted from them as blackmail, and that they paid it in the hope that the payment would save them from injustice. In vain Sir Raymond West, in a strongly reasoned minute, declared that the Bombay Government knew that there was a sense of the inevitable necessity of buying favours which had caused many to come forward with money who were quite free from corrupt inclinations. The clamour proved too strong for the Secretary of State, and the indemnity given by the Government of Bombay a twelve month before as the indispensable condition of obtaining evidence of the existence of systematized corruption which had continued for years, and extended over half the Presidency, was not only brought into question, but was actually torn up, and the witnesses who had trusted to the faith of the Government have been dismissed the service. The Government of India, not without reluctance, obeyed the orders of the Secretary for State to pass a so-called Indemnity Bill, which really broke the world of Government in the promise and the bond. The Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, in introducing the Indemnity Bill, spoke words which are the severest condemnation of the measure which under moral compulsion his Excellency laid before the Supreme Council:—"It appears to me that under these circumstances [those which we have just briefly explained] it is our obvious duty to give the Bombay Government every assistance in our power in order to enable it to redeem an engagement which it has been compelled to break. The faith of the Government of a Presidency is not lightly pledged, and that pledge once given should be respected to the spirit as well as to the letter. I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than that an impression should be allowed to prevail in the minds of the people of this country that the Government of India, or any portion of it, is prepared to play fast and loose with a solemn engagement deliberately entered into by any person authorised to represent it, or to speak on its behalf." The Bombay Government would have been saved the humiliation and the pain of seeing its promises broken up by those who admit that they were not lightly given, and that they ought to be respected in the spirit and in the letter, had Lord Reay acted resolutely on the Napoleonic injunction to wash dirty linen *en famille*, without asking either the Government of India or Lord Cross to interfere in a purely domestic scandal.

From this unhappy episode we may now proceed to the work in the various departments during the past five years.

PUBLIC WORKS. The expenditure of the Public Works Department in this Presidency on Civil Works alone, Irrigation, is as large to-day as was that of all India upon roads and bridges and public buildings before Lord Dalhousie organized the Department, and a review of what has been done under this heading during the past five years would cover a wide area. We propose, however, to deal chiefly with one measure with which the name of Lord Reay will be creditably associated in the records of the Department for a long time to come,—the amalgamation of the Irrigation and Public Works establishments in Gujerat and the Deccan. The measure should commend itself to the public not only on general considerations of economy, but because of the fact that it was mainly through the savings thus effected that in a time of financial pressure Government have been able to set about the erection of the European General Hospital in Bombay, an enterprise for which Sir Frank Forbes Adam was careful to give Lord Reay full credit at the Town Hall Banquet last month. The special Irrigation Department had been in operation for about twenty-five years, and it had so far grown and extended that when the Bombay Government, which was the first Administration to take in hand the question of economy in the superintendence of the Public Works Department, appointed a committee to enquire into the question it had to deal with a Department consisting of a Chief Engineer and an assistant, with an establishment consisting of eight executive charges, costing nearly four lakhs per annum on a total expenditure of six and a half lakhs. As Lord Reay put it in addressing the Chamber of Commerce last year, there was a large and expensive department, with very little work to show, and with no prospect of there being any until the financial results of past operations gave more promise. Setting before themselves as the object to be attained the maximum of work with the minimum of establishment, Government decided to amalgamate the duties of the Irrigation and the Public Works branch, placing the duties of supervision and general control under the Superintending Engineers of the various Divisions, and thus dispensing with the separate office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation. At the same time every care was taken by judicious distribution to utilize the experience gained by the irrigation officers, and it is believed that this important change has been brought about without any sacrifice of efficiency. Nor did the economies stop here. In the face of some criticism, the purely administrative or secretariat duties at head-quarters were separated from the technical. At the same time the upper subordinate establishment was scrutinized, and reduction was effected here, and in the temporary establishment, and changes were made in the audit of Public Works accounts which assimilate it to the method followed by the Railway Companies, and will, it is believed, lead to economy as well as to greater efficiency. The sum total of these savings was estimated at an immediate two and a quarter lakhs a year, and a prospective saving of two lakhs and three-quarters. The new system came into operation at the middle of the official year 1887-88, so that its effect was not fully realized until last year. It then proved to be an even more effective measure of economy than had been anticipated, and it is now expected that when the new system of audit has been brought into operation the savings will exceed the estimate. The result of this has been to greatly improve the financial side of the Irrigation policy of the Bombay Government, and virtually to convert the Deccan irrigational works into paying concerns. The importance of this fact, as influencing the views of the Government of India regarding the further construction of works of this class, can hardly be over estimated, especially in view of the large increase that has lately been shown in the area irrigated in the Deccan, and in other parts of the Presidency. What this means to the prosperity of the people may be inferred from what has happened in the Nira Valley, in the Deccan, since the Canal of that name was constructed. "To any one acquainted with the Nira Valley," a recent report said, "the increase of prosperity is most evident: stone houses with tiled roofs are taking the place of wattle and daub sheds, excellent water is available for man and beast where all was formerly dry and barren, and grass good for grazing has sprung up along the sides of water-courses formerly dry." It should be observed, too, that irrigation has stood the test of a return to the full rates formerly levied, and which were departed from six years ago under the impression that they were deterrent. The latest information shows that the rates which were reimposed a year since have had no restrictive effect on the area for which water is taken by the ryots, and that the works are steadily increasing in usefulness. It should be added that Sind has had its irrigation grant put upon a better footing, and that the irrigation revenue of that Province has substantially improved. Other public works upon which the prosperity of the Presidency is dependent have been constructed on a large scale, notably feeder roads establishing communication with the railways traversing every district in the Presidency. In Bombay itself the Public Works Department has been particularly busy during the past five years. Hospitals and public buildings of various kinds have been erected on a large scale, the contributions from private individuals, chiefly for the former—exclusive of the lakh recently given by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., for the Trombay Leper Asylum—having amounted to over five and a half lakhs, while the contributions scheduled for the present year are almost as large. The actual outlay on public buildings in Bombay from Provincial and private sources during the period of Lord Reay's Administration has been Rs. 24,91,000, exclusive of more than five lakhs expended on barracks and accommodation for troops. The outlay upon educational buildings in Bombay in the quinquennium has been over ten lakhs, and upon buildings grouped under the heading of "Medical," Rs. 6,80,000. Arrangements have at the same time been made for constructing a jail at Parel, the site of which was lately bought at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000, and provision for Rs. 2,75,000 has been made in the new Budget for the building. This is part of the Government policy of putting the jail accommodation of the Presidency upon a satisfactory footing; matters are in train now for constructing also a large central jail for Gazerat and one for Sind. It would have been satisfactory if we had been able to complete this survey of the Public Works policy of the past five years by congratulating Lord Reay and the citizens upon the solution of the pressing problem of house accommodation in Bombay. The strong and representative committee that his Excellency nominated in 1887 to consider this subject have reported long since, and Government have passed a resolution formulating a scheme for transferring the native military lines from the Esplanade to Colaba, and for utilizing a large portion of the ground in the precincts of the Fort for much needed building sites. The delay that has arisen in giving effect to the decisions of Government is unfortunate, but the Local Government, in a matter in which military interests are so largely involved, cannot reckon without the Government of India, and the decisions of that Government are always deliberately taken. It seems to be certain, therefore, that the new group of buildings which seems destined to spring up on the Marine Lines estate will come too late to be named, as many of the citizens would desire it to be named, the Reay Park.

RAILWAY EXTENSION. From Public Works proper we pass to Railways by an easy and natural transition. A bare statistical record of what has been done in the Bombay Presidency and the States under its political influence during the time of Lord Reay's Administration would amount to this—over fourteen hundred additional miles of railway have been opened and nearly two hundred are under construction; but as many more have been sanctioned, but are not yet commenced, and projects aggregating the same mileage are being advocated by Government with every expectation of early sanction being secured for them. It is well understood that from the nature of things many of these undertakings have been originated and put through by other agencies than that of the local Government; but as the control of even the great arterial systems which pass through this Presidency is delegated to the Bombay Government, it has necessarily played an important part in the railway developments indicated in the mileage figures just quoted. There are, moreover, some amongst the projects completed, sanctioned, or submitted for sanction, which have had the active support and sponsorship of Lord Reay's Government. In this category come the railways that have been added during the past five years to the Kathiawar system, and to the system constructed and maintained by the enterprising Durbar of Baroda. Five years ago the Kathiawar system was confined to the lines constructed by the States of Bhownugger and Gondal, who deserve credit for being the pioneers in this Province in the enlightened policy of releasing the surplus lakhs from the Durbar Treasuries, and investing them in railway enterprises. Junagadh quickly followed their example; it would have been even more prompt than it was if the Government of India had not insisted upon conditions as to jurisdiction over the projected line which struck us at the time as unnecessarily stringent. The Bombay Government showed something more than a Platonic interest in the undertaking when they supported the Nawab's claim to the retention of his jurisdiction; and their view has been endorsed by the Government of India. The line would have been constructed at least a year earlier than it was. The energetic intervention of the local Government in the affairs of Porebunder led to the extension of the Bhownugger-Gondal line from its then terminus at Dhorajito Porebunder, so that by the end of last year the three chief ports in Kathiawar, Bhownugger, Verawal, and Porebunder were connected by rail with the interior. The enterprising Chief of Morvi has done as much as the most-go-a-head of his neighbours in this matter, not only providing his own State with a two feet six railway which admirably meets the requirements of the region, but lately extending that line to Rajkot. The active sympathy which Government had shown with this Chief found expression in an address which Lord Reay delivered at Morvi during his last tour in Kathiawar, as well as the fact that Government has given him a free hand in the management of the system. The State of Cutch is still without a railway, but recent discussions of ways and means of connecting Sind with the Presidency have once more brought the railway necessities of the State under consideration, and the ultimate solution of the problem, which is not an easy one, has been advanced thereby. The Gaekwar, as we have lately had occasion to show, is becoming year by year a more extensive railway proprietor, and all his projects have met with the willing support and assistance of the Bombay Government. The long discussed question of connecting the Kathiawar system with a chord line to the south of Palanpur has been closed, not, as was at one time expected, by the construction of a line at the joint cost of Baroda and Bhownagger, but by the Gaekwar undertaking the whole cost of a metre-gauge line from Mehsana, on the Rajputana line, to Viramgaum, and the laying of a third rail within the broad gauge rails between the latter station and Wadhwan. This gives unbroken narrow gauge communication between the Kathiawar system and Rajputana. Other lines undertaken by the Baroda Durbar have been less ambitious, but they are noteworthy as illustrations of the way in which feeder lines can be made to serve in the development of traffic in a country in which the construction and maintenance of cart-roads is, through unfavourable physical conditions, costly and difficult. One system, which may be conveniently termed the Dabhoi system, branches from Miyagaum, south of Baroda, to Bahadurpur, and in a few weeks will be extended to Bodeli, on the Chota Udaipore frontier; a chord line runs south-eastward from Baroda, intersects the main branch at Dabhoi, and extends to the Nerbudda at Chandod. On the western side of the Bombay Baroda line a similar system has been projected, and one link in a chain starting at Anand, and rejoining the main line at Nariad, is now ready for traffic—the short section from Anand to Petlad. Here, as in Kathiawar, the jurisdiction question has caused some difficulty, but we believe that, as in the former case, the Bombay Government have put themselves on the side of railway extension by favouring the more liberal solution of the problem. Branch lines from Mehsana, a junction on the Rajputana system in the northern part of the Gaekwar's territory, have also been constructed or projected. A more important project, in which the Gaekwar, if it is ever carried out, will play a subsidiary though a considerable part, is that for a line extending partly through British, and partly through Baroda territory, from Surat to Nandurbar in Western Khandeish. The Bombay Government have actively promoted it, and its importance lies in this, that it will probably be the beginning of a chord line connecting the B. B. and C. I. system with the G. I. P. at either Jalgaon or Bhusawal. The Godhra-Ratlam Extension Scheme has so recently been under discussion in Bombay that there is no need to do more here than to indicate that it has received something more than the cordial support of Lord Reay's Government. They have pressed it upon the notice of the superior authorities as a scheme the execution of which is absolutely necessary for the traffic of the lines it would connect with, and as one that ought not any longer in the public interest to be delayed. If the local Government had had the determining of this question the line would have been under construction by now. Another project which the Bombay Government have energetically supported may be cited here, chiefly as an illustration of the care with which the interests of Sind have been looked after during the present administration. The railway ambitions of Karachi are known to be large—too large, perhaps, for a provincial Government to satisfy than out of its own resources. But whatever view might be taken here of the scheme for improving the communications between that port and the Punjab, the Bombay Government have since 1886 shown a desire to do all that comes within range of practical railway politics. They promoted a scheme for constructing out of provincial balances a line from Hyderabad to the rich and productive irrigated district abutting upon the Eastern Nari river, and thence to Umarkot. The Secretary of State has approved of the project, and it will be carried out when the Government of India is able to recognize that a local Government, financing a railway out of provincial resources, cannot be expected to lay it down

not to levy increased assessment upon wells constructed by the occupiers, reaffirmed the principle that had been laid down in 1868 that, "if water of good quality be easily available near the surface, it is more reasonable to tax such land by a light additional rate, whether the water be used or not, than to lay an oppressively heavy tax on those who expend capital and labour in bringing the water into use"—that is to say, upon those who dig wells. Without reviving an old controversy, we may here say that under this ruling a light and variable additional rate has been levied on all lands ascertained to possess water-producing qualities. It took the form of an addition of from half an anna to two annas to each rupee of assessment, according to the amount of well assessment for which it was substituted. The result of this was that land with the same water-producing potentiality paid different rates in villages with assessments which had been determined from quite other considerations than the more or less of subsoil water, possibly from those "general considerations" which exist quite apart from the intrinsic value of the soil. The new method lately adopted proceeds on more logical lines. Instead of taking the form of a cess of so much per rupee of assessment, it will be henceforth reckoned on an anna scale up to one rupee per acre, according as the water is sweet or brackish, deep or near the surface. It will, in a word, be an equitable, *ad valorem* rate, so that equal water-bearing potentiality will pay equal rates, wherever found, without regard to the assessment. The principle of the new arrangement is clear and logical, and the change bears the distinct mark of Lord Reay's authorship—of the authorship, that is to say, of an adept at the art of seizing the principle of any problem presented to him. Under the same heading comes the final adoption of an Irrigation Settlement for Sind. The chief features of this are, that there is no classification of the soil, the only processes being measurement and grouping, the assessment being based on the quantity of water taken from the river or the Government canals. Thus the assessment may vary on a particular survey number from year to year, according as the inundation is good or bad or the river changes its course. The advantage of this arrangement is its extreme flexibility, and its adaptability to the vagaries of the Indus. Both in the Presidency and Sind, the village and Taluka accounts manuals have been revised to suit the more exacting statistical requirements of the times. Lastly the status and functions of the Director of Agriculture have been discussed, and a decision has been come to on the subject, though the full scheme cannot come into operation until the conclusion of the revenue survey. It has been resolved that the Director shall be placed in charge of the Central Statistical office, and that upon him shall devolve the inspection of work of all village and taluka field establishments. These, however, will remain wholly under the district officials, on whose behalf, it is to be understood, the Director will inspect, to whom he will report, and with whom it will lie to take necessary action on his reports.

It was the destiny of Lord Reay to have

EXCISE. to take up the reins of Government at a time when public interest, both here and in England, was specially alive to the shortcomings of the Excise administration in the various Provinces of India. One of his first duties was to appoint a Commission to enquire into certain anomalies and grievances connected with the Abkari system at work in the island of Bombay. The Commission reported in 1886; the Government adopted the greater part of its recommendations, and if the silence of critics may be interpreted as a testimony to the efficiency of the system at work in Bombay itself, there has been little to complain of in the Abkari arrangements here. In the districts, different measures have been in vogue, and the result upon public opinion has been different. Public attention was first seriously called to the matter by what was somewhat erroneously called the "Temperance movement" in the Kolaba and Thana districts in the cold weather of 1886-7. Though it was quoted in the House of Commons as a movement against strong drink it was well understood here to be nothing of the kind, the "self-denying ordinance" of the Kolis and cultivators of the districts being directed not against Bacchus himself, but against the fiscal regulations which impeded their worship of him. They struck against toddy in the hope that so they could persuade Government to reduce the tax on toddy producing trees. The public attention thus drawn to the Abkari question has scarcely ever been withdrawn during the past few years, and the intervention of temperance bodies at home and the tours of temperance-preaching M.P.s on the scene of its operations has made the Abkari Department the most widely criticised branch of administration in India. The allegation Government of Bombay have two lines. In one direction, ged with interfering with the and encouraging the consumpvely highly alcoholized toddy ng unnecessary restrictions heavy duty upon the cious raw toddy, the theory difficult it was made for peounfermented juice of the palm more likely it was would be and the more valuable the monopoly ights would become. Governmet this charge by repuous character thus given d by alleging that a too article so easily converted tion into strong liquor would nd upon the revenue but to drinking habits of the lower is one attended with some whole the balance of evidence those who say that the conhas been unduly discouraged, the tree-owner have been cur much more inconsistent with of ownership than even the ercise policy will permit of. in the rates and incidence of encouraged the critics of the so far as they have fostered the nment themselves have been pediency of their own mea of allegations relate not to the conditions under which posed of the right to sell charge has been that through se of the outstill system in a central distillery and minisll in others, the quantity of unduly increased. The whole matter has been argued at length in a voluminous Despatch by the Government of India, in which, so far as Bombay is concerned, the point of chief interest is that though the local consumption of liquor has largely increased in this Presidency, the increase has not been so fast as Mr. Caine, under a misconception of figures which the department has not made as clear as it ought to have done, had represented to Parliament. But even as shown in the papers published by the Government of India there has been much in the proceedings of the Abkari Department which has justified criticism, and Lord Reay's latest measures, while they have shown a genuine desire to reform what has been proved to be amiss, have also shown that there has been more to complain of than apologists for the Government were willing to admit. The system which was in operation in the Thana and Kolaba districts from January 1888 to August of last year, adopted though it was with the very laudable desire of avoiding the evils of the minimum guarantee system, led to results which Government themselves have candidly characterized as simply disastrous, the prices of liquor having been forced up, by the "extra percentage" device, to a figure at which the people were driven back to the old illicit distillation practices, which the liquor farmers, if they were not themselves accomplices, had small inducement to help in detecting. The experiment was frankly abandoned last August, and a new experimental arrangement has since been in force from which the worst features of the minimum guarantee system have been eliminated, and the selection of a licensee is substituted for competition at auction. In this latest important measure of Lord Reay's Abkari policy we can discern the signs of a movement towards a better state of things than had previously prevailed in the department. It is an experiment upon the result of which much depends, for the Government of India have suggested to the local Government the desirability of extending the new arrangements to the other districts in which the unamended minimum guarantee system prevails. The final abandonment of the principle of farming is the goal which Lord Reay sets before Government in a minute which he recently prepared on the subject in answer to the criticisms of the Presidency Association, and this, with the lessons taught by the experience of the past five years, is perhaps the best legacy which he can leave in the Abkari Department to his successor.

FORESTS. The Forest Administration of the Presidency during the last five years must fill a large place in the record, and its importance cannot be gauged by statistics. On that side it will suffice to say that in the first four years of the lustrum the total forest area "reserved," and the less strictly guarded "protected" area, were increased by over half a million acres, and that the average annual net revenue grew from a little under eight lakhs in Sir James Fergusson's time to nearly twelve and a half lakhs. Forest settlement and demarcation also made rapid progress. These facts might have had an unfavourable significance from every other than a revenue point of view if special care had not been taken to establish a harmony between strictly forest interests and the interests of the cultivators and of people legitimately dependent upon forest produce. That harmony, we believe has been established, and the most jealous care has been taken by Government for its maintenance. As the whole question, it should be remembered, belongs peculiarly to Lord Reay's Administration, it may be well to state somewhat fully the principles which have actuated the recent forest policy of the Government and the methods which have been adopted for giving effect to them. The forest question came prominently into notice in April 1885, almost immediately after Lord Reay landed in Bombay. The grievances which found voice were especially those of the people of Thana District, who complained of the curtailment of customary rights and privileges in the forests of the District. Cultivators and aboriginal tribes were alike discontented with regulations which reduced their facilities for grazing within the forest area and for collecting wood and forest produce, the latter an important item in the economy of the Thakors and Kolis and hillmen. No one could dispute the *bona fide* character of an agitation which found its sanction in the official reports of more than one prominent revenue officer, and before Lord Reay had been three months in office his Government appointed a strong and representative Commission of Enquiry, the object which Government proposed to themselves being to secure an efficient management of the forests, and to secure the agricultural wants of the people and the privileges they had hitherto enjoyed for the legitimate satisfaction of those wants. Lord Reay, in an address which he delivered to the Commission at the opening of the enquiry, epigrammatically defined its purpose to be "to substitute co-operation for antagonism, confidence for distrust, contentment for disturbance." The Commission was not able to submit its report for two years; meantime in a series of resolutions upon forest settlement papers which came before them, Government took the opportunity to pass orders tending to a redress of grievances. The most important of these, as a declaration of principle, was a Resolution of September 1885, in which, after laying down instructions for the form in which proposals for the demarcation and settlement of forests should be laid before them, Government enunciated the principle that a forest settlement scheme should be unanimously recommended by the Forest and Revenue Departments, with a clear demonstration that it adequately provides for the wants of agriculture as well as for judicious and beneficial forest conservation. The last word, in short, was reserved to the Revenue Department as the natural conservator of popular interests, and where the "Forest view" and the "Revenue view" came into collision it was given to be understood that henceforth the latter was to prevail. Thus, in certain instances where land has been disforested to meet a growing demand for cultivation, and where in the interests of forest conservancy the cultivated area has had to be encroached upon, the authorities have been instructed to facilitate agriculture by providing cultivable land elsewhere in the neighbourhood. If it is possible to establish a permanent *modus vivendi* between the interests of forest conservation and the interests of the cultivating classes it ought to have been established by the arrangements thus devised. Some important decisions, it will thus be seen, had been arrived at while the Commissioners were in the midst of their labours. In reporting to Government the Commissioners showed that there was and had been abundant reasonfor appointing them. The practice amongst the people of the North Konkan of helping themselves from the adjacent forest and waste lands was established as a matter of fact; it was also established that many of the forest regulations under the Act of 1878 had been unnecessarily stringent and that it had been made exceedingly difficult for the people to satisfy their wants in a legitimate manner. The Commissioners also came to some important conclusions upon points of principle, the chief results of which were to narrow the area of the forest rights deemed to be vested by prescription in the people. Government and Commission alike have in fact been chary in recognising rights, but they have been comparatively generous in conceding privileges. The practical result of this enquiry has been the grant of liberal arrangements for meeting the grazing requirements of cultivators and the local demand for forest produce for domestic and agricultural use; the continuance of the privilege of the forest tribes of taking inferior wood for the construction of their huts, and the fuller employment of these people in the forest service. A Bill lately introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council will meet the recommendation of the Commission to establish a more effectual control over wood and forest produce in transit. The only important grievances submitted to the Commission that now need to be dealt with are those relating to trees growing in occupied numbers. The matter is one of some complication and difficulty, but Government have called for full and early information upon it, and a settlement ought not to be long delayed. The vitalizing principle of the policy of Government cannot be too prominently brought forward in the record, the principle namely that so far as the interest of the people are concerned the central authority in forest matters is the Revenue Department. It has been applied in various ways, but the only instance of its application that we need give is that of the grazing regulations, by which the term during which young forest is to remain closed shall be determined by the Divisional Forest Officer, the question whether fees for grazing shall be charged being left to the Collector, with the approval of the Commissioner. In this arrangement the grazing requirements of the cultivators, their capacity to satisfy those requirements outside the forests, and their ability to pay for grazing, are recognized as questions coming more within the cognizance of revenue officers than of the Forest Department. At the same time every care has been taken to promote the interests of forest conservancy. The addition of half a million acres to the area of "reserved" and "protected" forest land, the severe penalties upon abuses of privileges which have been introduced, the careful provision that has been made for relieving pressure upon forest pasture by the fullest utilization of waste land for grazing; the limitation of the number of cattle permitted to graze; the regulations imposed upon the cultivators in the collection of material for *rab*; the precise code of rules which has been introduced for restricting the licence of the Bhils in the Khandeish forests—all these show that "Forest" interests too have been carefully safeguarded in the endeavour of Government to deal liberally with the cultivators.

THE NATIVE STATES. Thus far we have spoken of the acts of the present Administration in the Presidency Proper. It remains now to deal in conclusion briefly with the oversight which has been exercised over the Native States within the political jurisdiction of the Bombay Government. For convenience sake we may here refer to the increase in the political responsibilities of the Government which has accompanied the growing importance of the Somaliland Protectorate, which, dependent as it is upon the Residency at Aden, has claimed greater attention in the Bombay Political Department. Here a settled administration has brought with it a peace amongst the tribes which has only once been seriously disturbed during the past five years, and the growing trade of the two chief ports, Zeila and Berbera, sufficiently testifies to the advantage that the country has derived from the British Protectorate. The Native States Proper, which embrace over seventy thousand square miles of territory, with nearly seven millions of inhabitants, make a constant demand upon the care of the Governor, whose personal influence upon the Chiefs counts for much in the relations between the British Power and the Feudatory States. Though there has been marked activity in the Political Department during the past five years, and though some of its measures have been characterized by a necessary severity, Lord Reay has been enabled to exercise an influence for good upon the Chiefs which none of his predecessors have excelled. We have had occasion lately to criticise an appointment to an important political post in Kathiawar which seemed to us injudicious and inopportune. Some other incidents in the Government policy in Kathiawar during the past year or two have seemed to us of doubtful expediency. But for all that Lord Reay's conduct towards the Native States may be summed up as "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*" That Lord Reay could be strong when the misgovernment of a Chief called for strong measures was seen when, against the protests of a section of the native press, he decided upon the deposition of the old Rana of Porebunder and of the Chief of Rajpipla. In each case the penalty was inevitable, and not only has the subsequent direct administration of each State by a British officer worked wonders, but other careless rulers have been reminded by this timely severity that the friendship of Government for the Chiefs is in the last resort subordinate to its determination to shield their subjects against oppression and misgovernment. In this connection a passing reference may be made to an incident that was scarcely noticed at the time—the deposition of the Governor of the Portuguese settlement of Diu, whose maladministration was constantly coming under the notice of British Political Officers in Kathiawar. In one direction the Bombay Government have during the present Administration influenced the policy of the Native States with direct and widespread results. We refer to the continuous and successful efforts which Lord Reay—for he took a keen personal interest in the matter—has made to bring about the abolition of transit duties in the Native States of this Presidency. Lord Reay took the task in hand soon after his arrival in India. After careful inquiry had been made into the nature and incidence of these imposts, a series of resolutions were issued in April 1886, in which Government laid down the principles upon which they desired to proceed, calling upon the various Political Agents to do all in their power for the liberation of trade from these hindrances to its free course. The first of the series dealt with were certain taxes peculiar to the Kathiawar States, and the immediate result was the abolition of transit dues in Jamnagar, followed by similar measures in Junagadh, Dhrangdra, and Bhownugger, and other States, Bhownugger, in addition, following the suggestion of the Bombay Government to adopt the British scale of port dues. Kolhapore took the lead amongst the Southern Mahratta States in adopting this desirable reform, and the others, large and small, followed at intervals. The Gaekwar, whose territory is so intermingled with British districts, was not slow to adopt the principle of these reforms, but some time elapsed before he was able to apply them to the whole of the Baroda State, and it was only comparatively recently that we announced their final adoption in the Kathiawar portion of the State, and in the greatly intersected Naosari division. Since then the State of Baria has followed the example of its neighbours, and it may now be said that the policy which Lord Reay began to impress upon the Native States of this Presidency in the first year of his Administration has with scarcely a single exception of importance been adopted by every State over which the Bombay Government has political control. Lord Reay took occasion in addressing the Chamber of Commerce last year to give a detailed exposition of what had been accomplished in a matter of such direct commercial importance, and the views of the Chamber thereon found expression in Sir Frank Forbes Adam's testimony to the remarkable stride which had been made in the direction of freedom of trade between the Native States. "What this Chamber has repeatedly urged," he said, "is that the apparent first loss of revenue is eventually fully recouped by succeeding indirect advantages, and the experience of those States which have recently followed the advice of Government seems to bear out the soundness of the doctrine." It only remains to add that an Administration which had not secured the confidence of the rulers of these States and satisfied them that it was acting for their good, would have had great difficulty in persuading them to abandon fiscal rights and customs of long standing, and to make immediate sacrifices of revenue. In thus applying the principles of Cobden and the English Free Traders to the fiscal policy of communities as little advanced as some of those in Kathiawar and North Guzerat the Government of Lord Reay have accomplished a very solid and conspicuous success.

LORD HARRIS'S ARRIVAL.

THE following notification in the Political Department, dated Bombay Castle, 5th April, has been issued:—

The Right Honorable Lord Harris, appointed by her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Governor of this Presidency, is expected to arrive in Bombay in Her Mejesty's I. M. S. Tenasserim, on the 10th April 1890, at 6-30 P.M.

2. A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, will proceed on board the steamer under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Indian Marine.

3. His Lordship will leave the Tenasserim at 5-45 P.M., and the Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of his Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bunder. The arrangements for landing at the Bunder will be made by the Director of the Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bunder will be made by the Public Works Department.

4. Guards-of-honour will be detailed under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to receive his Excellency at the Apollo Bunder and at Government House, Malabar Point, and the roads from the Bunder to the Post Office will be lined with troops. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on Lord Harris's landing at the Bunder.

5. The heads of all Civil, Naval and Military Departments at the Presidency, and all officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military, and the Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay, and not on duty, are invited to attend.

6. The Consular representatives of foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion.

7. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay having expressed a desire to present an address of welcome to his Excellency, his Lordship will be conducted to a space reserved for the purpose, where he will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. After replying to the address, his Lordship will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a party of his Excellency the Governor's body-guard.

8. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

9. An enclosed space will be reserved at the Bunder for officials and consular representatives of foreign Governments, and others will be admitted within the enclosure at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

10. Full dress will be worn by all Civil officers of Government entitled to wear uniform. Summer dress in review order by military officers and the troops, and morning dress by all others.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE Byculla Club dinner to H. E. Lord Reay has fallen through, his Excellency not having a spare evening available.

THE Committee of the Art Society have determined to continue the lighting of the Industrial Art Exhibition at the School of Art, until 7-45 every evening. The electric light of Messrs Ganz and Co. certainly shows off the exhibits to the greatest advantage. As the Exhibition closes at the end of the week, those who have not seen this most interesting show, should not delay visiting it. Schools will be admitted at reduced prices on an application to the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

COLONEL A. Le H. HOLMES, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 16th B. I., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th inst.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will perform the opening ceremony of the Allbless Obstetric Hospital, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

SIR THEODORE HOPE will read a paper before the Society of Arts on the 22nd May, on "The Rationale of Indian Railways." The Marquis of Ripon will preside.

THE students of the Deccan College, Poona, have petitioned for a decrease of fees.

AT the request of the British Government, the Governor General of Goa has increased, from the 21st March, the tax on imported spirits, to Rs. 6 per gallon.

ON Friday morning last, Professor Oxenham, who was accompanied by Mrs. Oxenham, formally opened the large plot of ground situated next to the Elphinstone College, which Government have allowed to be appropriated for a college gymkhana. A large number of Elphinstonians were present on the occasion, and evinced much interest in the proceedings.

MR. E. F. STRANNACK, the energetic manager of the Commercial Bank of Madras, has been seriously unwell, and is compelled to take leave to Europe.

FROM the approximate return of traffic on the North-western Railway last issued, the financial year now closing appears to have been one of steady progress in point of money earned. The year, as shown in the return, has, indeed, not quite closed, as figures are given only up to the 22nd March; but this is sufficient for all practical purposes. In the two years the total receipts were:—In 1888-89, Rs. 2,48,36,000; and in 1889-90, Rs 2,80,85,800; or a total increase of nearly 35 lakhs on the latter year's operations.

THE name of Major Gordon-Cumming, of the Cheshire Regiment, who has recently been killed in the Chin country, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, will not require to be omitted from next year's Indiah Army List index, because it is one of several omissions which we have noticed in this year's list. If this had occurred in the list of the sister service, it would have given a new lease of life to the superstition which, many years ago, caused a number of blue-jackets to try to desert rather than sail under the command of an officer whose name had accidently been left out of the year's Navy List. Jack Tar could not be induced to believe that the accident had no sinister significance.

ONE sign of the improvement of cattle, owing to the cattle shows held in different parts of the country, is to be seen in the number of Pathans of frontier districts, who come by rail to attend the big fairs at Amritsar and elsewhere to purchase cattle, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. They are, at any rate, more welcome, it remarks, than their compatriots, who came as uninvited guests to the camps-of-exercise at Pindi and Muridki, with an eye to rifles or carbines.

THE circumstance of 20,000 cigars having been discovered on board the Serapis, will not make smuggling easy to future passengers by troopers, writes the Lahore paper. It is no new plan to drop boxes of cigars down the lining of a ship, until an opportunity occurs for landing them without detection, but sometimes they fall beyond reach, which accounts for the fact that when the Jumna was at Chatham a few years ago, many tons of tobacco were found in these hiding-places.

THE Baron of Pernem, Goa, has offered to send at his expense two young women to be trained as midwives to the establishment that has lately been opened by Dr Gelasio Dalgado at Sawuntwari, for training females in midwifery.

THE following is a statement of the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 29th March:—From merchandise, Rs. 42,029; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 30,334; total Rs. 72,363, as against the corresponding period last year, when they were Rs. 69,537; thus showing an increase this year of Rs 2,826.

ORDERS have been issued from the War Office to all the military stations to the effect that from the present time no men are to be transferred to the Army Reserve until they have been thoroughly trained in the use of the magazine rifle.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR LORD REAY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Lord Reay has been appointed a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

LORD CROSS AND THE UNCOVENANTED.

SPECIAL LEAVE TO BE GRANTED.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Lord Cross has expressed himself willing to grant special leave to the Uncovenanted Officers whom it may be deemed fit by the Association to send to England to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry.

INDIA OFFICE GENEROSITY.

Sir John Gorst will move, a fortnight hence, that the expenses of the Uncovenanted Officers sent to England to give evidence be defrayed by the Government of India.

THE CREWE PARRICIDE.

The younger of the two brothers sentenced to death for the murder of their father at Crewe has been respited.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 4.

The Czar continues to suffer from nervousness and fever.

THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS' RIOTS.

The agitation in Finland is increasing, and the Universities are closed.

The students here mobbed and threw to the ground the Prefect of Police.

STANLEY'S OPINION OF THE EMIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Stanley, in an interview granted to the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, says that Emin Pasha's expedition to Nyanza cannot injure British interests. At the same time he advises the Germans to be cautious in their policy in Central Africa.

ILLNESS OF THE BRAZILIAN EX-EMPEROR.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro is lying at Cannes in a comatose state. His Majesty's condition is critical, and little hope of his recovery is entertained.

THE RUSSIAN INTERNAL TROUBLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 5.

The peasants at Riazan have flogged the District Chief Officer, M. Mordirnoff, and stoned the police.

EXPLOSIVES AT GATCHINA.

Explosives having been found in the neighbourhood of the palace at Gatchina, the Czar has cancelled the arrangements for his visit there.

GERMAN ARMY REFORMS.

BERLIN, APRIL 6.

The Emperor in a decree promulgated last night allows sons of middle-class families entering Army to attain to officers' ranks and increases the pay of all Army offic ers.

The Emperor further declares that he will sternly discountenance the growing love of luxury and extravagance among officers.

The announcement has created great sensation in Military circles.

THE PERSIAN TOBACCO TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Shah has conceded a monopoly of the tobacco trade in Persia to a firm of English capitalists.

OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Normanby.

General Errington.

[The Marquis of Normanby, who was born in 1819, spent many years in the Colonial service. He was Governor of Nova Scotia from 1853 to 1866; Queensland, 1871 to 1874; New Zealand, 1874 to 1878; and of Victoria from 1878 to 1884.

General Errington, who was until his death Colonel of the Bishop's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, served with that regiment (then the 51st) as Major during the war in Burma from April to December 1852; was on board the East India Company's steam-sloop Sesostris during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and commanded the Regiment at the storm and capture of Rangon. He also commanded the troops engaged at the assault and capture of Bassein, where he was wounded and received the special approbation of the Governor-General in Council, for his services upon this occasion, for which he was rewarded with a medal with clasp for Pegu, and a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He became Major General in 1868, Lieutenant-General, 1876; General, 1878; and Colonel of his old regiment in 1879.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT ADEN.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

Prince Albert Victor arrived here to-day, and at once proceeded in the Oceana.

THE STUDENTS' RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 3.

The disturbances among the University Students here are calming down after the wholesale arrests that have been made. Continual altercations are taking place between students and the Curator, the Professors supporting the Students.

The movement is partly political, but principally directed against reactionary and arbitrary statutes.

EMIN PASHA AND TIPPOO TIB.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Emin Pasha has scattered broadcast among the Arabs at Zanzibar a notice vehemently disavowing any connection with Mr. Stanley's suit against Tippoo Tib. It is reported that Major Wissmann is negotiating with Tippoo Tib. The English Press attack Emin Pasha for his ingratitude, and warn the British East African Company to be on the alert.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The statement made by the *Times* last Monday that the Sultan had signed the Irade ratifying Sir Drummond Wolff's Egyptian Convention is not true, and arose from the Sultan signing the Irade empowering the Porte to renew the negotiations in London for the conclusion of the Convention based upon the withdrawal of the British forces from Egypt.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AGE CLAUSE.

The minute by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir James Peile, Sir Peter Lumsden, and Sir Donald Stewart dissenting from raising the age of entry into the Indian Civil Service examination has been published. Their objections are mainly based upon the increased employment of natives, to the exclusion of the British, which the change would entail.

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 4.

The Czar is greatly incensed at the disturbances which have taken place among the Students, and threatens to close all higher educational institutions for a year.

The Students here assembled on Tuesday at the University, and sang the National Anthem in order to testify that their agitation was non-political.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

TIENTSEN, APRIL 3.

The Emperor of China, escorted by Lihung Chang, has left Pekin with an escort of ten thousand men to visit the Eastern Mausolea.

EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE STOCK.

CAIRO, APRIL 3.

The French Government is sending a favorable reply regarding the question of conversion of preference stock. Tigrane Pasha and Mr. Palmer, financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, are proceeding to Cairo to arrange the details of the conversion.

HONOURS FOR STANLEY.

The membership of the Khedival Geographical Society was to-day conferred on Mr. Stanley in the presence of the Ministry, Sir Evelyn Baring, the Foreign Consuls, General Grenfell, and General Dormer, and their respective staffs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Marquis of Normanby is dead.

NEW HOSPITAL AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, APRIL 4.

Last evening at a large and influential public meeting, the Secretary, Sholapur Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund, Mr. S. C. Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, read an interesting report on the progress of the Fund, and paid a warm tribute to Lady Reay's untiring philanthropic efforts for the last five years in the cause of female medical relief. He proposed that the hospital be named after that lady.

Mr. Candy, Collector, eloquently addressed the meeting, introducing Miss Singh, lady doctor-elect, who is an L. M. and S. of the Madras Medical College.

Mrs. Candy, as President of the Branch Committee, concluded the proceedings by formally opening the hospital as the Lady Reay Hospital of the Dufferin Fund.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward English mails of the 28th March, left here for Aden at 7 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's *s. s.* Canton (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Thisbe, from Trieste, left this for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's *s. s.* Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

SYDNEY, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's *s. s.* Coromandel left here for Bombay direct this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
34 „ „	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	43¼d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £ 23,800,000, decrease, £ 500,000; public deposits, £ 11,200,000, unchanged other deposits, £ 25,800,000, increase, £ 800,000; other securities, £ 24,500,000, increase, £ 300,000; notes and gold, £ 15,400,000, decrease, £ 1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	113,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	23,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,160,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	122,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	13,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 6.—The barometer has risen in North-eastern India, and the east of the Peninsula; and has fallen elsewhere, briskly in the Punjab. Depression over Sind is intensified, and high pressure over Assam has increased. Winds are very considerably cyclonic in North-western India; easterly in North Bengal; southerly at the head of the Bay and lower Bengal; cyclonic in the centre of the Bay; southerly in the Carnatic; and variable in the west and centre of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen generally, except in the north-west, the maxima, exceeding a hundred, has extended to the Punjab. A moderate amount of cloud exists; weather unsettled. Thunder and dustatorm are reported in several parts of the country, particularly in North-east India and the Peninsula. These unsettled conditions are likely to continue; and cyclonic movements are appearing over the Bay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Santos Rio de Janeiro interrupted.
Route Bangkok Saigon interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	2	46	26	27
Teheran	6	11	30	3	48
Suez	6	8	11	1	45

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th April 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	25	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

AT the banquet of the Uncovenanted Service at the Hotel Metropole on the 14th ultimo (the proceedings of which will be reported at length to-morrow) Sir Roper Lethbridge, referring to the promised Committee of Inquiry, said:—

Mr. King, my lord, and gentlemen—I cannot find words adequately to express the feeling with which I rise now to return thanks on behalf of us all for the eloquent terms in which Mr. King has proposed this toast. Before I return to the actual subject of the toast there is a duty—a most pleasing duty—which falls upon me, which is to read a letter which I have just received from the Under-Secretary of State for India. Possibly some of you may think that it was my duty on entering this hall to-night immediately to communicate to this splendid gathering the most interesting, the most encouraging, news that I have to impart to you; but my reason for venturing to trespass on your patience for a few moments, and to defer until now the communication, was that I was anxious that my friend and our champion, Mr. King—(cheers)—should have the opportunity of at least foreshadowing the triumph which he has taken so conspicuous a part in achieving. The letter is as follows:—

"My dear Lethbridge,—Lord Cross wishes me to tell you that, having regard to the many representations which have been made to him by members of Parliament, that it would be satisfactory to them if the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants were inquired into by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to repeated suggestions from the Government of India that an investigation of this kind should take place, it is the intention of the Government to move for such a committee after Easter. I presume that, under these circumstances, you will not think it necessary to proceed with your motion on the 25th.—Yours very truly, John E. Gorst."

(The reading of the letter was received with enthusiastic applause.)

ONE good result of the transfer of the Horse-Breeding Department to the civil side, writes an up-country paper, has been the awakening of a certain amount of interest in the work of the department among local authorities; the General Superintendent informing us in his latest report that district boards in Northern India are already evincing some interest in horse and cattle-breeding operations, and that offers have been made in some cases to purchase and maintain small studs. The want of carefully bred stock has always been a serious hindrance to the progress of agriculture in the country, so that these signs of improvement are welcome.

A STRANGE battle is reported to have taken place in Tokyo. A stream runs through the compound of the Tobukuji temple at Sugamo, and a few days ago some hundreds of bull-frogs gathered on either bank. Then a terrific battle ensued, lasting from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and it is stated that when the combat finished, the brook was blocked to such an extent with the bodies of the slain, that the course of the water was almost totally impeded. Large numbers of people have visited the place to witness the strange spectacle.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 231 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 291 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 314. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from cholera, 16 from measles, 89 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 147 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·8 per 1,000 per annum.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

THE unexpected always happens. A well-known M.P., who has worked hard for the Uncovenanted Services, confided to me a Session or two ago his firm belief that it would take ten years to obtain a Select Committee. The most sanguine Parliamentary supporter of the movement, which has been so ably directed both in India and in this country, could not have anticipated so early a surrender as that announced at the banquet held in the Whitehall Rooms a week ago. Let no one after this despise political agitation. Two or three years ago probably not six members of the House of Commons unconnected with India had ever heard of the Uncovenanted Services. Certainly it would have been impossible to find half that number who would explain the difference between the two great civilian branches of the administration in the Queen's Eastern possession. Those whose duty it was to endeavour to interest members in the question were at first greatly discouraged by the incapacity of the average legislator to grasp the subject. "It is like explaining the Scottish law of hypothec to a benighted Sasenach. You must do it afresh every time you have occasion to refer to the subject," was the remark of the gentleman who has done the principal lobbying for the uncovenanted officials. Gradually, however, the untiring efforts of the workers here, aided as they were by Mr. H. S. King, M.P., and others in the House, began to have some effect. The ordinary M.P. is very caut

HONOURS TO LORD AND LADY REAY.

On Good Friday evening a private meeting of leading citizens was held at the Fort residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., to discuss and adopt resolutions to be placed before the general meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, to be held on Wednesday afternoon, with a view to perpetuate the memory of Lord Reay, the retiring Governor of Bombay. The Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, presided, and there was a very large attendance of representatives of all classes and sections of the community. After some discussion, a committee was appointed for the administration of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund; and resolutions were passed to have a marble statue of Lord Reay made; and to apply the balance to some object of public utility which may be suggested by Lord Reay, and to which the subscribers to the fund may give their sanction. The fund, we hear, amounts already to nearly half a lakh of rupees.

Lord and Lady Reay are being entertained to farewell receptions given in their honour. The first of these parties was given on Saturday last by Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee. Mr. K. M. Heeramanek gives another party this evening at his residence, "Bella Vista"; and Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Gokaldas gives a third to-morrow evening at his bungalow, on the Pedder Road.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—H. E. the Governor has been receiving what he facetiously terms his certificates of character from the native community. He received quite a number of them in Poona last week when he paid his farewell visit to that city, and, as usual, his Excellency's replies were a mixture of useful advice with playful humour. In reply to an address from the Deccan Education Society, the Governor advised the students to cultivate an inquiring mind, never taking for granted what they may hear from others, even though they may speak authoritatively. This is but another form of the advice which he gave last year to the students of the Elphinstone College that they should always verify their facts before accepting them as facts.

The same paper remarks with regard to the women's memorial to her Excellency Lady Reay:—

There can be but one opinion as to the appropriateness of the women's memorial to Lady Reay. As President of the Bombay Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund she has been most zealous and successful in her labours, and her kindly sympathies with native women have also been evinced in other ways. She held many purdah parties for native ladies, who were thus enabled to form an idea that there is a world, and a most interesting and delightful world it is, beyond the walls of their prison-houses. A Governor's wife has many functions to perform, which are none the less important because they are chiefly social. She can become a valuable help-mate to her husband, and her grace and charm may contribute not a little to his popularity. Lady Reay has been to Lord Reay all that a husband might wish, clever and sympathetic, ready and energetic in the performance of all work which devolved on her as the Governor's wife. It is a distinct step in advance that Indian women are beginning to have a consciousness of their corporate existence, and to appreciate the efforts of their benefactors. It is as novel as it is pleasant to see a deputation of Mahomedan ladies of high degree go in the form of a deputation to their benefactress and personally present her with an address. The Lady Reay Memorial Fund has been started by women, organized by women, and will be carried forward to success by women. Within the short space of a week, several thousand rupees have been subscribed to the fund, and there is every reason to hope that the total amount will be large enough to pay, not only for a statue of her ladyship, as has been proposed, but also leave a surplus for founding one or two valuable prizes in connection with female education.

The *Gujerati* says:—It is a very noteworthy circumstance that even Sindh has bestirred itself to perpetuate Lord Reay's name by a suitable memorial. Gujarat, too, has not been idle. Ahmedabad was the first city in the presidency to start a movement for raising a fitting memorial to Lord Reay; and it was with great pleasure that we saw Surat also following suit. Poona, the capital of the Deccan, has, however, been unusually active in delivering valedictory addresses. The Deccan Education Society, the Poona Municipality, the promoters of the Reay Industrial Museum, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Poona Mercantile Association, and the Native Institution, have all vied with each other in gracefully acknowledging his Lordship's services. The Deccan Education Society in their address of gratitude paid a just tribute to his Excellency for the various useful educational institutions founded at his instance in Bombay as well as Poona, and for the healthy and farseeing ideas he has shown in regard to liberal, technical, and scientific education.

With regard to Her Excellency Lady Reay, the same paper adds:—

Subscriptions are pouring in largely for the Lady Reay Memorial Fund, and the handsome amount already subscribed indicates clearly how her Excellency's services in the cause of supplying medical relief to the women of this presidency have been widely appreciated. Lady Reay has been the first to encourage purdah ladies to leave their homes for the sunshine of Government House, and we are glad the Hon. Mr. Sayani acknowledged on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Anjuman School the gratefulness of his community for her Ladyship's kind endeavours to promote social intercourse even between purdah and European ladies. Lady Reay has well earned a fitting memorial by her benevolent exertions.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* speaks approvingly of the social influences of their Excellencies:—

As the head of society, too much praise cannot be given to Lord Reay. His "court," so to speak, has been an ideal court, pure and irreproachable. The genial influences of Lady Reay, especially in her connexion with native female society, must also be taken into account. Combined, these influences have lent lustre to the headship of Lord and Lady Reay in English and native society—a lustre which, we dare say, Lord and Lady Harris will try to preserve and embellish.

The *Indian Spectator* joins in the tribute of general admiration for Lady Reay:—

The sentiments of heartfelt gratitude, love and kindliness, conveyed in the address of the purdah ladies to H. E. Lady Reay, ought to find an echo in the hearts of other classes of Native ladies. A firm believer in the maxim *noblesse oblige*, her Excellency cultivated the most cordial intercourse and relationship with the women of all classes of this Presidency, and was ever ready to lend herself to a movement of society which was for the amelioration of the condition of the females of the country. The initiation of purdah parties was due to her, and we are glad the ladies gratefully acknowledged the innumerable blessings they conferred on them by way of promoting intimacy and confidence. There is much in her Excellency's brief reply which may commend itself to ladies in high walk, and especially to Anglo-Indian ladies. "Wherever I have been," said her Excellency, "I have always tried, in travelling, to make acquaintance with the representative men and women of the country. This desire and pleasure became a duty when one is in an official position." How many English women in India think it their *duty* to tie the bond of amity and comradeship with their Indian sisters? If many of them have Lady Reay's catholicity of feeling, Indian women may promise themselves a better state of life.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME STEAMER.

The mail steamer which left Bombay on Good Friday carried homeward several distinguished citizens, among whom were Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner, N.D., Major Bisset, C.I.E., Sir Charles and Lady Gough, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Mrs. T. T. Ommaney, &c. A large number of friends and acquaintances met at the Apollo Bunder to wish Mr. Propert *bon voyage* as he came over from the Royal Yacht Club premises soon after 4 p.m. Among them were the Hon'ble J. G. Moore, the Hon'ble T. D. Little; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E.; Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor; Colonel Becher; Dr. Langley; Colonel W. H. Wilson; Major J. Humfrey; Captain Hext; Messrs. W. P. Symonds, J. K. Spence, J. W. Orr, T. M. Filgate, G. W. Terry, L. R. W. Forrest, Walter Lang, J. H Gell, C. Douglas, E. M. James, Dr. Da Gama; Messrs. Dhondu S. Gatud, Govindrao Rachander Garud, Bhimbhoy Kirparam, Dadabhoy Hormasjee Nanavati, Assistant to the Political Agent in Mahi Kanta, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, H. H. Ludha; Dr. A. D. Mody, &c. Mr. Propert was very cordially greeted at the Bunder head, where he was presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers by Messrs. Dadabhoy Nanavati, Bhimbhoy Kirparam, and Govindrao Garud, and after shaking hands with those who attended to meet him, proceeded in the police launch to the mail boat, accompanied by several of his personal friends amidst the cheers of those present at the Bunder. Major Bisset, the popular Agent of the B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, arrived later on at the Bunder, where he was met by Messrs. J. M. Sleater, J. R. Duxbury, H. B. Hargrave, Colonel Moberly, Khan Saheb Manekshah Dhunjeeshah, Messrs. Byramjee N. Servai, Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, &c. After receiving the parting good wishes of those present at the Bunder, Major Bisset proceeded with some of his friends to the mail steamer.

HITHERTO most people have been inclined to put down the attitude of the *Times* over the silver question to mere inability to see things in a new way, reinforced perhaps by a desire to avoid the trouble of a re-adjustment of its opinions. It appears, however, writes the *Pioneer*, that even the *Times* has become conscious that the late controversy in its columns was beginning to demolish the cause it stands by, for when Mr. Giffen's last letters (the most absurd of all) were replied to by M. de Laveleye and Professor Foxwell, the "leading journal," in the candid fashion of its better days, suppressed both answers. If the public have thus lost the benefit of seeing Mr. Giffen demolished by these economists, on the other hand there is the satisfaction of knowing that he feels his defeat, since in these matters Mr. Giffen and the *Times* are two names for the same thing.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary
} Hon. Secretaries.

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	9,117
Mrs. Thakordass Morarjee	5
Mrs. Durumchund Abbeychund	3
Mrs. Roopchund Lulloobhoy	3
Mrs. Panalal Sobagchund	2
Mrs. Deepchund Manockchund	5
Mrs. Harukchund Gelabhoy	3
Mrs. Ghoonjall Luckmichund	3
Mrs. Luckmidass Girdhundass	10
Mrs. Mahomedally Essabhai	5
Mrs. Fuckoo Hasan	3
Mrs. Damjee Heerjee	10
Mrs. Thackersay Jeevraj	5
Mrs. Amratlall Pursotum	5
Mrs. Khimjee Vardhman	5
Mrs. Vithalrao Crishnajee	5
Mrs. Tribhowan Bhanjee	7
Mrs. Lalamal Sungundass	5
Mrs. Khimjee Bhanjee	10
Mrs. Vussor Ambaram	10
Mrs. Luckmishunker Pranshanker	10
Mrs. Damodar Dhunjee	5
Mrs. Jeevachund Maguncband	5
Mrs. Doorgasunker Sunkerjee	5
Mrs. Vulabhdass Jairam	15
Mrs. K. R. Cama	15
Miss R. K. Cama	10
Mrs. Freany K. R. Cama	10
Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee	25
Miss S. M. Cursetjee	25
Her Highness the Rani Sahib of Palanpur	200
Mrs. Esna Khalifa	100
Mrs. Heerjeebhai Hormusjee Sethna	10
Mrs. F. B. Seerwai	20
Miss F. B. Seerwai	5
Mrs. Ratanjee Cursetjee Wadia	5
Miss M. M. Heeramaneck	15
	Rs. 9,701

Until the 10th instant, subscribers to the Ladies' Memorial to Lady Reay will find copies of the address for signature at the Fort, Malabar Hill, and Byculla establishments of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

EVENING PARTY AT "SOMERSET HOUSE."

The first of a series of farewell evening parties in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, on their approaching departure from Bombay, commenced on Saturday evening last at "Somerset House," Breach Candy, the residence of Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, Barrister-at-law, formerly a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and one of the leaders of Mahomedan society in Bombay in all public movements initiated for the social advancement and educational progress of the Mahomedan community. "Somerset House," situated on rising ground and forming one of the finest residences at Breach Candy, looked at its best on Saturday evening; and Lord and Lady Reay must have been pleased with the evidences on all sides of the great trouble with which the host had made special preparations in their honour. A labyrinthine uphill passage led some distance away from the main Breach Candy Road to the bungalow, and the whole of this passage was lighted up with pyramids of tumbler buttees, and the garden grounds and some of the large trees therein were bright with multi-coloured and Chinese paper lanterns. In the porchway and the verandahs hung crystal chandeliers; and the outlines of the terrace above were picked out with coloured lanterns and white lights. Lord and Lady Reay, attended by Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton and Captain Phayre, arrived at 10 p.m. at Somerset House, and being cordially welcomed by the host, had presentations made to them of some of the ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion, among whom were:—

Admiral Sir E. Fremantle; Sir Raymond West, Sir Henry Morland, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., C.I.E.; the Hon'ble J. G. Moore, the Hon'ble T. D. Little, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, Colonel Badgen, Commanding Bombay District; the Thakore Saheb of Limree, the Nawab of Radhanpore; his Dewan, Moonshee Fazloolah Khan; Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan; Dr. Peterson; Colonel W. H. Wilson; Messrs. J. Monteath, W. E. Hart, E. C. K. Ollivant, C. W. Richardson, C. W. Hughes, S. Tomlinson, T. J. Bennett, J. Jefferson, H. W. Cloth, C. E. G. Crawford, C. E. Fox, John Macpherson, B. Lang, M. H. Starling, L. P. Russell, Charles E. Farran, J. W. Orr, W. Chitty, R. B. Branson, J. Y. Smith, H. M. Phipson, R. Gilbert, C. P. Cooper; the Persian Consul General, the Turkish Consul; Messrs. Hugh Monie, J. Adams, J. P. Phythian, F. Stockinger, H. A. Acworth, C. Chambers, Nusabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Jamsetjee N. Tata, K. M. Heeramaneck, Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Nasarbhoy Mahomed Fateh Ali, Abbas S. Tyebjee, Amiroodin Tyebjee, Nazmoodin Tyebjee, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, A. M. Dharamsi, Y. M. Kelkar, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Moolvie Hidayet-oola; Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mahomed Moonshee; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishnajee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; Messrs. R. D. Setna, Gordhan as Gokaldas Tejpall, N. G. Chandswarker, Dharamsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Gordhandas Khatao Macanjee, Jehanger Dosabhoy Framjee, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, J. C. Cama, L. N. Banajee, Janardhan Gopall, Peroo Mahomed, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Cassim Nilkant, M. M. Moonshee, Jafferbhoy Tharia Tepun, Ibrahim Nooroodin, Ahmed Essa Khaliffa, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Shamrao Bhaskerjee, Hajee Abdool Hoosein Shirazee, Hajee Mahomed Mehedi, Rustom Maherban Aga, K. N. Kabrajee, Dinsha Ardeshir Taleyarkhan of Baroda, Shantaram Narayan, H. M. Chinegar, M. H. Khan, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Rahimtoola Khairajbhoy, &c.

Some time was agreeably spent in conversation and introductions, and shortly before 11 o'clock an adjournment was made to the refreshment *buffets*, very pleasantly laid out in the open on the brow of a small hill, where seats had been arranged for the accommodation of the guests. Lord and Lady Reay left the premises after half-past 11 o'clock, amidst the cheers of those present.

OPENING OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Professor Oxenham duly opened the Elphinstone College Gymkhana yesterday morning in the presence of many students and ex-students of the Institution. In a few happy words, he specially remarked on the instability of such institutions as cricking, running, boating clubs which were not founded on the strength of one common feeling. Mr. Bharda responded to him, and said somewhat bitterly that Elphinstone College was very much behind in securing that feeling. On behalf of the students he thanked Mr. Oxenham for the keen interest he evinced with regard to their physical education, and expressed with mixed regret that he would shortly leave them a poet and historian in the person of Mr. Wordsworth, in place of one who was both an intellectualist and a champion at tennis. Mr. Moos' services to start the Gymkhana were then highly appreciated, and he had his reward in the general applause the students gave him. The ceremony being over, the College Gymkhana team captained by Mr. E. Taleyarkhan played against a representative eleven of the Elphinstone School under Mr. Moos. The first innings brought the same result to both the parties, and the match was then drawn at six o'clock in the evening, a little in favour of the young institution. During the greater part of the match Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham were present.

The public meeting at Simla, called for the purpose of raising a relief fund for the sufferers from the recent fire, was postponed *sine die*. This, a contemporary hopes, does not mean that subscription lists are not to be circulated at once, for there must be some distress among the native shopkeepers whose houses were burnt down.

The Khojak is now almost pierced, but the Engineers have found the last 300 feet the most difficult part of the whole job. Even the English miners, who have such previous experience as the Severn tunnel works, declared that they never knew ground so bad. However, the few feet left cannot resist long; but the work is by no means ended when the perforation is achieved. The widening out and arching, above and below—for the tunnel is built up throughout with a complete barrel section—is in reality the most laborious part of the job.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the bowels, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s 1½ per bottle Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT PENANG.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Penang has in many ways been a great disappointment.

From six in the morning of Sunday till well on in the afternoon large crowds of people—Europeans, Eurasians, Chinese, Malays and Klings—were gathered at the jetty and in the principal streets, in hourly expectation that the steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, which bore the royal party, would appear; but it was not till half past four in the afternoon that she was signalled, and it was nearly seven o'clock when she dropped anchor in the roads. The steamer Lady Weld and the steam launch Eileen had gone out to meet her, and as she passed them, they set off rockets and other fire-works. Mr. Egerton was the first official to go on board, the Resident Councillor appearing a little later. It had been dark for some time then, and soon rain began to fall. This and the report that the royal party would not land damped the ardour of the natives who quickly dispersed. A few Europeans and Eurasians, however, hung about the jetty, and it was soon known that the Duke and Duchess would land after all; but unfortunately this information was not spread among the natives—as it certainly ought to have been—and when the royal party did land, a little before nine o'clock, there were only a comparatively few Europeans and Eurasians and hardly any natives to receive them. As they passed from the pontoon gangway to the jetty, however, those present cheered them heartily. Here a most unfortunate incident occurred. The carriages in which the royal party were to have driven through the town, and which had been waiting about the jetty off and on all day, were sent away when it was known that they were not wanted immediately on the arrival of the steamer, and through some gross blundering had not returned to the jetty at the time appointed for landing. When, therefore, the Duke and Duchess landed there were no carriages to receive them, and it was not till they had waited a few minutes that two private carriages, the owners of which happened to be present, were requisitioned, into one of which the Duke and Duchess and the Resident Councillor got, while some other members of the party got into the other; the rest followed in gharries. The route they took was through Beach Street. At Chulia Street Ghaut they stopped for a few minutes to look at two Chinese *wayangs*, which amused them greatly. They then drove to the Prangin Police Station, along Prangin Road to Penang Road, and back by Penang Road and Leith Street to the Town Hall. Here they stopped for a few minutes, and were loudly cheered by the assembled Europeans. By this time the crowd at the jetty had become larger, and when they passed along the gangway to re-embark, they were greeted with ringing cheers, which were repeated, and again repeated as the Government launch steamed away with them to the Kaiser-i-Hind.

A few pleasant incidents in connection with the visit should not be forgotten. During the evening the Sultan of Kedah paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess on board-ship, and presented his Royal Highness with a kris with an ivory handle studded with precious stones, and a spear mounted with gold. Among the crowd at the jetty when the royal party were going away was Mr. Huttenbach, and Sir John McNeill, who stayed with him when passing through Penang some time ago, stopped and introduced him to the Duchess, and then to the Duke, both of whom talked to him in German for some time. Mr. Kaulfuss, the photographer, had also an interview with the Duke, and presented him with a beautiful album containing views of Penang, which his Royal Highness graciously accepted.

General disappointment is the feeling in Penang at the upsetting of all our plans, and the P. & O. Company, and particularly the Captain of the Kaiser-i-Hind, are blamed for that steamer not arriving in good time. We are informed, however, that everything was done to arrive here early, but adverse currents were against it. This does not make our disappointment any the less, and we think it clearly proves that the engines of the Kaiser-i-Hind are in much need of the repairs we understand they are shortly to undergo.

In spite of adverse circumstances, the royal party seemed to have appreciated their visit to Penang. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught desired the Resident Councillor to express his warmest thanks to the inhabitants of Penang for the hearty and spontaneous welcome accorded to him and the Duchess upon their landing, notwithstanding the late hour and the wet weather. His Royal Highness desired to thank in particular all those who lent or offered their carriages, or who assisted in decorating the town and arranging for the intended programme. It was with great regret that their Royal Highnesses found themselves unable to reach Penang early enough to carry out their visit to the Hill, and to see the town and its people, which they had much looked forward to. They were assured by those who could best judge that they left Colombo in good time for the purpose.—*Penang Gazette.*

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

The following petition is being circulated for signature among the Mahomedans of India by the Indian Patriotic Association:—

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned

Sheweth,—That your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will not introduce the principle of election into the constitution of the Indian Councils, as requested by the Indian National Congress.

That your petitioners believe that the effect of introducing this principle would be to destroy that even-handed justice which has been hitherto the basis of British rule and would place them and other minorities in an almost intolerable subjection to classes actively hostile to their welfare.

Your petitioners beg to lay before you the following facts:—

1. That the Indian Mahomedans, although only one-fifth of the inhabitants of India, are the largest single community, and number no less than 50,000,000 souls; and that therefore the welfare of so large a number of her Majesty's subjects cannot be an object of indifference to your Honorable House.

2. That through its history, traditions, bravery and intelligence the Indian Mahomedan nation is a factor of great importance in Indian politics.

3. That inasmuch as the Indian Mahomedans are not confined, like the nationalities of Europe, to any special locality, but are dispersed throughout India among the multitude of other races and castes inhabiting the Continent, they are in most parts of India in a considerable minority; and that therefore in any system of election they must of necessity be outvoted. Overwhelming proof of this is furnished by the existing municipalities, which have been and that in the event of any popular agitation appealing to the religious sentiments of the people, such for example as the agitation now afloat to prohibit cow-killing, a measure that would deprive the poorer Mahomedans of one of their most important articles of food, scarcely a single Mahomedan member representing Mahomedan sentiment could be returned.

4. That the demand for the introduction of an elective system into the Government of India proceeds from the class of English educated Hindus, a class that is exceptionally well able to make its voice heard both in England and in India; while the Mahomedans, being very backward in English education, have been unable to give equal prominence to their views. And therefore that your Honorable House should not be led into supposing by the amount of noise and stir produced by the National Congress party that the quantity and quality of native opinion opposed to it is insignificant or uninfluential.

5. That any system of proportionate representation would in no way protect Mahomedan interests, inasmuch as the Hindus of various races would be in a majority of four to one, and as all matters in the Council would be decided by a simple majority, the Mahomedan members would always be inevitably outvoted.

That your petitioners pray that your Honorable House will retain the principle of nomination by Government of all members of the Indian Councils, by which alone their interests and the interests of other minorities can be protected.

That your petitioners confidently rely on receiving from your Honorable House a full and complete consideration of their case.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT AT IGATPURI.

The members of the Temperance Association gave a very successful vocal and instrumental concert last Friday evening in the Railway Institute, before a crowded and appreciative audience. The programme commenced with a glee which was very well rendered but it would be rather tedious to give the details of each item on the programme as one and all performed their parts extremely well; but the character song "Ramchunder Ragoonath, LL.B." by Mr. W. Mayers is specially worthy of mention as it was a particularly well sustained character, and fairly brought down the house with his lobal hits. His other song, "The Continental Trip" was also very good The piano duet "Young Englander" by the Misses Alcocks, was very gracefully performed. Mr. Whitehead's flute solos also deserve mention. Great praise is due to Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson and Mr. R. Hayter the secretary for the able manner in which they arranged the concert, which was, without a doubt, the best that has been given in the Institute for some time.

The portion of the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission under Mr. Scott reached Mongpoun in the Kyaington District, forty-one miles from the Salween, on the 8th ultimo, and expected to reach Kyaington on the 14th. The road, which led up river beds and over hills ranging from 2,000 to to 5,000 feet, had proved less formidable than was expected, and the party were in good health.

The members of the Uncovenanted Services in India, observes a contemporary, will probably be curious to learn the exact terms in which Sir John Gorst notified to Sir Roper Lethbridge the intention of the Government to grant a committee of inquiry into their grievances.

The withdrawal of the troops engaged in the Chin-Lushai operations is steadily proceeding. The whole of the Northern Column, detached from General Tregear's force to act against Lienpunga and his allies, have passed Changsil on their way to Cachar, the Frontier Police remaining to garrison the Thanrums stockade, or Fort Aijal, as it is henceforth to be called.

ARRIVAL OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, Commander J. R. E. Pattison, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 9th March, calling at Malta on the 18th, Port Said on the 22nd, and Suez on the 24th. She brought 68 officers, 18 ladies, 2 officers' children, 675 European rank and file, 44 women, and 57 children, and also the crew of the Sphinx. The Euphrates passed the Troopship Crocodile, homeward bound, on the 1st instant; and the mail steamer Massilia last Saturday. She landed a draft of the Royal Irish Rifles at Suez for Cairo. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. She will sail again for England on the 14th instant with troops and Mrs E. Harris as the captain's guest. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Major and Mrs C R Townby, 1st Suffolk
Brigade-Surg and Mrs R P Ferguson, Med Staff
Major H H Thurlow, 2nd Somerset L I
Surg-Major W Donovan, Med Staff
Major P L Cloves, 8th Hussars
Major and Mrs J W H Potts, RI Artillery
Major C A Ryan, RI Artillery
Major and Mrs P E Hughes, 2nd Border
Surgeon J Harran, Med Staff
Surgeon and Mrs T F W Fogarty, Med Staff
Surgeon L W Swabey, Med Staff
Surgeon C R Bartlett, Med Staff
Surgeon C S Robinson, Med Staff
Surgeon and Mrs R H Clement, Med Staff
Captain F E Cuthbertson, R H A
Captain and Mrs E W Mills, 2nd York
Captain G Wright, RI Artillery
Captain and Mrs G H Gallenga, 2nd RI Dub Fusrs
Captain Hon R Tyrwhitt, R A
Captain W R W James, R A
Captain and Mrs W E Kerrick, R A
Captain R Morris, R A
Captain H E Stanton, R A
Surg and Mrs E L C Smith, I M S
Surg and Mrs W Vickers, I M S
Surg and Mr J C Vaughan, I M S
Surg and Mrs H W Elphick
Lieut & C P Scudamore, 2nd RI Scots Fusrs.
Lieut B R Ward, R E
Lieut and Mrs H M Campbell and child, R H A
Lieut H Rouse, R H A
Lieut W R Marshall, 2nd Derby
Lieut C C D Morrice, R E
Lieut F Bullock, R E
Lieut H A D Fraser and sister, R E
Lieut H E G Clayton, RE
Lieut and Mrs G C Kemp, R E
Lieut E B C Bodham, 2nd West I Regt
Lieut E F Loab, 2nd West York.
2nd Lieut A R Winsloe, R E
2nd Lieut T C Watson, R E
2nd Lt R E Greer, R E
2nd Lt W C Smyth, R E
2nd Lt H J Hare, R E
2nd Lt F F N Rees, R E
2nd Lt F G Fuller, R E
2nd Lt B A G Shelley, R E
2nd Lt F W Watling, R E
2nd Lt W G Cooper, 1st Leicester
2nd Lt A H D Riach, R E
2nd Lt L H Close, R E
2nd Lt S Green, 2nd Derry
2nd Lt R Cashel, 2nd York L I
2nd Lt E Vaughan, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lt S Maxwell, 2nd Lanc. Fusrs.
2nd Lt R W Burton, 2nd Lanc. Fusrs.
2nd Lt C E G Blunt, 1st Leinster
2nd Lt W P Bannerman, 2nd Gloster
2nd Lt G R Cassels, 1st Worcester
2nd Lt C H M Doughty, 1st RI. Welsh Fusrs.
2nd Lt D.A. C Brownlow, 1st Leinster
2nd Lt and MrsC B Hornhill, R A
2nd Lt W Parry, 2nd Wiltshire
2nd Lt J F Finnis, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lt W H Harrison, 1st Border
2nd Lt R W. Smyth, 21st Hussars
Revd Ed St John, Chaplain
Mrs Captain Woollcombe, 1st K O S Borderers
Mrs Lieut De Butts and child, R A.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PIGEON FROM ZANZIBAR.

Her Majesty's Man-of-war Pigeon, Commander H. R. P. Floyd, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Port Victoria, which she left on the 27th ultimo. The Pigeon has been stationed at Zanzibar for the last twelve months. During that time she had been once to Aden. The Pigeon was employed at Zanzibar for blocking purposes. From Port Victoria the Pigeon took the Administrator, his Honor T Risley Griffith, to the several different islands. She is equipped with 6 guns and 4 machine guns, and a complement of 89 men on board. She will shortly be docked to refit, and will remain here for some time. The Pigeon experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

April 7.—Prize-Distribution, Indo-British Institution.
7.—Evening party to Lord and Lady Reay by Mr. K. M. Heeramanek.
8.—Evening party to Lord Reay, Pedder Road.
9.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Bombay Legislative Council.
9.—Annual Meeting Society for Promoting Christian, Knowledge.
10.—Presentation of Surat address to Lord Reay.
10.—Second Criminal Sessions.
10.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.
11.—Municipal Corporation.
11.—Second Criminal Sessions.
12.—Departure of Lord and Lady Reay per mail steamer.
12.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
12.—Elphinstone College Gathering address by Mr. Justice Telang.
14.—Second Criminal Sessions.
15.—Second Criminal Sessions.
16.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Examination of Artioled Clerks.
16.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
19.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

An extraordinary edition of the official *Reichsanzeiger* was published at nine o'clock on the 20th ult., containing the following documents:—

My Dear Prince,—With deep emotion, I have seen from your request of the 18th inst. that you are resolved to retire from the offices which you have held with incomparable success for so many years past. I had hoped not to be forced to meet the idea of our separation during our life time. If, however, I fully conscious of the immense purport of your resignation, am now obliged to accept this idea, I do so with a heavy heart, but with the firm hope that the granting of your request will contribute to save and to preserve for the longest possible time, yours life and your strength, so invalu- able to the Fatherland. The reasons adduced by you for your decision have convinced me that farther attempts to induce you to withdraw your request are hopeless. I therefore comply to your request by graciously accepting herewith your resignation of your offices as Imperial Chancellor, President of my Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the hope that your advice and energy, fidelity and loyalty, will not be lacking to me and the Fatherland in future. I have considered it one of the most favourable dispensations of my life that, according to the Grace, I had you as my first adviser by my side. What you have done and attained for Prussia and Germany, what you have been to my House, my ancestors, and myself, will remain in my grateful and imperishable memory, and in that of the German nation, whilst your wise and energetic peace policy, which I am resolved, in accordance with my firm conviction, to maintain in the future also, will permanently and gloriously be remembered abroad. It is not in my power to reward your services according to their full value. I must, therefore, be satisfied with assuring you of my never-ending thanks and of those of the Fatherland. I bestow on you the dignity of a Duke of Lauenburg as a sign of these thanks, and I shall send you my life-size portrait. May God bless you, my dear prince, and give you still many years of a cloudless life, enlightened by the conviction of loyally-fulfilled duty. In this sense, I remain your thankful Emperor and King, faithfully connected with you also in the future.

"Berlin, March 20, 1890." "Wilhelm, I. R.

"My Dear Prince,—I cannot see you leave the office in which you have done so much for my House and for the greatness and welfare of the Fatherland during so many years without most gratefully acknowledging your imperishable services tomy army. With far-seeing circumspection and iron firmness, you stood by the side of my late grandfather when, at a momentous time, it was imperative to effect the necessary reorganisation of our army. You have co-operated in smoothing the road by which the army, with God's help, was to be led from victory to victory. You did your duty as a soldier during the great wars with gallant heroism, and ever since then you have to the present day been ready with never-tiring care and sacrifice, to preserve to our nation the power of defence inherited from our ancestors, and thus to create a guarantee for the maintenance of the benefits of peace. I know that I am at one with my army in wishing to see the man who had done such great things preserved to it in the highest rank. I, therefore, appoint you Colonel-General of the Army, with the rank of a Field-Marshal, and I hope that, with God's help, you will be preserved to me in this capacity for many years to come.

"Wilhelm.

"Berlin, March 20, 1890.

"To Prince Bismarck, General of Cavalry, &c."

The *Standard* correspondent hears that these documents were specially conveyed to the new Duke of Lauenburg by the Chiefs of the Military and Civil Cabinets at about five o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening.

The *Reichsanzeiger* also announces, in the usual manner, the appointment of General von Caprivi as successor to Prince Bismarck in the offices of Imperial Chancellor and President of the Ministry of State, and, finally, that of Count Bismarck as Prussian Foreign Minister *danterim*.

Lovely, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing, and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Commander E. Stewart, with the English mails of the 21st March, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr and Mrs J Bolton & child
Capt Waldron
Mr A C Elliott
Mrs Rose
Miss Bind
Capt Nicholls
Mrs Adamson and child
Mr and Mrs Smeaton and infant
Rev E T Beatty
Mr H F Joyce
Coudr Groome
Mr H D Lyall
Lieut Greateorex
Mr W A Ellis
Mr E J Clow
Mr G Welch
Mr J Stacey
Mrs S L Thomson and 2 infants
Dr Barry
Mr T Bru

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. MALLING HANSEN, director of the Royal Institute for Dumb-mutes at Copenhagen, has published in the *Nationaltidend* of that city some facts which evidently have a bearing on the influenza epidemic. At this institute the pupils are regularly weighed each day, and for the first time a singular perturbation, or loss of weight, was observed in them during the visitation of the influenza. None of the children were seized with the disease, at least in a violent and unmistakeable form though six of the professors were; but their normal weight declined, and the conclusion is that their systems were struggling against the germs, especially from November 23 to December 21 last.

M. Camille Flammarion has published an interesting account of a mirage which was observed in Paris on the 6th of December last, towards nine o'clock in the morning. M. Lion, engineer of the city, and others, were then in the Place du Trocadero; the day was fine, and the sun shone brightly. Suddenly they observed that the Eiffel tower was surrounded by an inverted image of itself, vertical in the heavens, and looking like a duplicate continuation of the real structure. The base of the image lost itself in the upper mist. Behind the tower was a low cloud, which gleamed like silver in the light. The sun was shining across the haze to the left of the tower, and about the altitude of the second stage. The explanation of the phenomenon, which lasted some minutes, is that the layer of air above the tower acted as a reflector.

The colliery disaster in Wales directs attention to the electric safety lamp for miners. There are many of these in the market, for example, Swan's, Pittsie, and Bristol's. This last is, perhaps, the newest, for it is just out. The current for the glow lamp is provided by a four-cell accumulator contained in a box of polished wood, on the front of which the bulb is fixed, and protected by a dome of stout clear glass. A locked lid prevents the miner tempering with the circuits; and a handle enables him to carry the whole apparatus about. Such a lamp, giving a light of 1½ candles for ten hours weighs only 3lbs. 6ozs., and stands about 5½ inches high. It was devised by Mr. L. Bristol, of Acacia Villa, Park-end, Bromley.

An important discovery of black granite has been made on the Brumsberg estate in Sweden. This fine stone has of late been superseding the green granite of Varberg for architectural purposes in Sweden and elsewhere.

The Societe de Medicine Pratique, Paris, are giving courses of lectures on hygiene, to which the public are admitted. Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz recently delivered one on vegetable diet, in which he argued that while it was possible for man to live on vegetable diet even in a rigorous climate, if milk, eggs, and cheese were added, and while it might be beneficial in disorders of the stomach, characterised by hyper-acidity, or in defective action of the kidneys, and some other ailments, still man was an omnivorous animal, and it was evident that his diet should be adapted to the climate and conditions of his life.

Sir David Solomons of Tunbridge Wells, who is an amateur electrician of great experience and ability, has given £1,000 to the Institution of Electrical Engineers, to found a scholarship of £35 per annum, to be held for three years, and be at the disposal of the institution.

Sir David is the author of a valuable treatise on the accumulator, and his residence of Broomhall has, perhaps, the most finished electrical installation in the country. The whole of the premises are lit by electricity, and the machines in the private workshops are driven by electric motors.

It is stated that the Russian Government intends to begin building the great Trans-Siberian railway in the spring. The line will be 4,500 miles long, and its completion will bring us near to a railway route from Europe to America by way of Behring Straits and Alaska.

Professor Marsh, the leading American palæontologist, has discovered a new prehistoric monster in the upper cretaceous deposits of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The skull of this animal is over eight feet long, and is powerfully armed with a pair of horns on the top, a sharp beak in front, and a protuberance above the nose. There is also a row of sharp projections round the margin of the posterior crest.

Messrs. Siemens Brothers, of London, the well-known electrical engineers, have offered to light the streets of Chadderganaute, India, for a yearly sum of 11,000 rupees. They propose to put up 13 electric lamps for every 20 kerosene lamps now in use. The offer, if accepted will save the municipality some 4,000 rupees per annum, and supply a much better illumination.

Mr. Preece and the Post Office electricians have, we understand, been making trials of the improved Wheatstone telegraph apparatus between London and Rome, and have attained a speed of 120 words a minute, which, it is hoped, will yet be increased to 200 words a minute. The messages are automatically repeated at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Turin. This must be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of modern land telegraphy. Since its first introduction into the Post Office, the Wheatsone apparatus has been perfected until its working capacity has been increased five-fold. Between London and Birmingham, Bristol and Brighton, it now sends 600 words a minute; between London and Dublin 450 words, and between London and Aberdeen 400 words a minute. The Delany sextuplex, by which six messages can be sent over the same wire at once, is working at the rate of 240 words a minute, each of the six Morse instruments delivering 40 words.

Dr. Schliemann and Dorpfield are about to undertake fresh excavations on the site of Troy, and expect to continue the work for two years; so we may look for a companion volume to "Illios." It is to be hoped that he will be allowed to explore the "tamulus of Achilles" on this occasion without being met with a demand for £100, as he was before, by the intelligent proprietor of the ground.

The council of the Society of Antiquaries are soliciting £3,000 for the establishment of a Research Fund, and half of the money has been already promised. Their object is to encourage excavations and archæological explorations. Much remains to be done in this direction, as the researches of Sir Pitt Rivers and others in Wiltshire and elsewhere have shown. We are beginning to realise that the blood of many races, some of which are prehistoric and unnamed, flows in our veins as well as the so-called Teutonic and Celtic, and that their representatives in a certain degree of typical purity are still a surviving element of great importance in the composite British nation.

A new meteorological and volcanic observatory is to be opened next May in Pompeii, when there will be a congress of scientific men to celebrate the occasion.

A useful application of electric motive power has just been made by Mr. W. E. Irish, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S. It consists in driving the cutting tool or drill used in preparing etched blocks for printing, or for removing superfluous metal from the block, &c. The tool-holder is rotated by a small electric motor at a high speed, and the whole is so arranged and supported that the operator with one hand can shift the block on the operating table, while he applies the tool to it with the other hand. The action of the motor is regulated by the pressure of his foot.

Attempts to obtain the advantages of the organ without its inconvenience of size and cost, have been innumerable; but none of them—the harmonium and its improvements included—can hitherto be said to have succeeded. There has been this drawback from the best of them—none is a real organ. According to skilled testimony, however, the problem has been solved by the Chamber Pipe Organ, the invention of Mr. J. Treadway Hanson, which, while a real organ—that is to say, the notes being all producing by true organ pipes—does not occupy more floor-space than a cottage piano. As at present constructed, the instrument contains 156 pipes, and one manual of 4½ octaves, with three stops—stop diapason (8ft. tone), flute harmonique (4ft. tone), and gamba (8ft. tone); the wind being supplied either by foot-blowers or from the side, as may be required. Of course the new features of the construction are those which bring the action into such exceedingly small compass that a true organ, at no more cost than a good piano, can be set up in any ordinary room.

Trials of the latest express compound locomotive of the North-Eastern Railway on the northern section of 125 miles between Newcastle and Edinburgh show remarkably high speeds. A train of thirty-two carriages, having a total weight of 270 tons, was run between Newcastle and Berwick, a distance of 67 miles, in 78 minutes, or three minutes less than the Scotch express. In another trial, with a special train of 18 carriages, the unparalleled speed about ninety miles an hour was obtained. The highest speed as measured by stop-watch was just over 10 seconds per quarter mile run, or 1½ miles a minute.

From anthropological measurements made on Cambridge students by Mr. J. Venn, after a method drawn up by Mr. Francis Galton, it appears that the head of University students continue to grow after the age of 19, whatever those of ordinary folk do. Mr. Galton states that those who have obtained high honours have had on the average considerably large brains than the others at the age of 19, and that they have also large brains than the others at the age of 25, but not to the same degree. In fact, their predominance at 19 was greater than at 25; a fact which implies precocity as an element in the success of "high honour" men, as well as superior gifts.

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya are likely to become a resort of professing botanists who wish to study tropical flora in their native haunts. The British Association has undertaken to establish a permanent laboratory in the centre of the gardens, beside the official bungalow of the director, Dr. Trimen. It is estimated that a British student of a botany would be able to cover the expenses of a six months' trip to Peradeniya for a sum of £200 to £250.

An industrial and artistic exhibition is to be opened at Ueno, the beautiful public park in Tokio. It promises to be particularly rich in Japanese antiquities.

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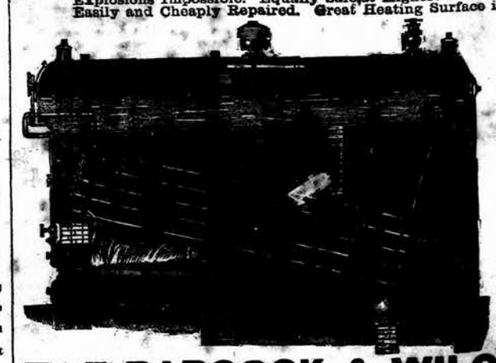

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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Bi-Digestive
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Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

* *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogeneous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* * — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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CELEBRATED
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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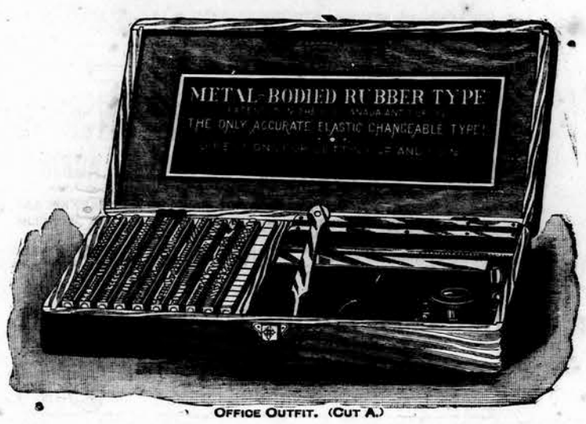

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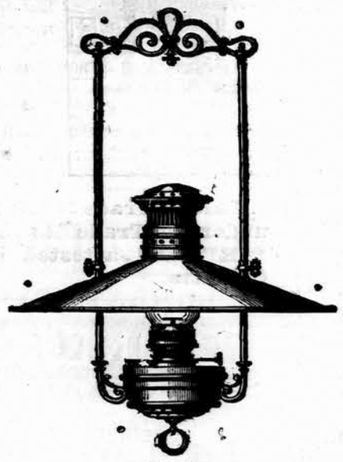
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Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

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The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, as most marked and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, as well for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a most **exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

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This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.
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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.
The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.
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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Insidious Internal and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

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